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## A FEW ANCIENT COINS.

THE coins on the plate, both sides being represented, are: 1, Himera; 2, Hariartus; 3, Amphilocheium; 4 and 5, Aspendus; 6, Side. The first, of Himera in Sicily, is, if genuine, of the highest interest and importance. Obv. IMEPA retrograde; a young girl nearly full-face removing her dress. Rev. ΓΕΑΟΝ; two-horse chariot to right, driven by a man with goad in right hand; in exergue, branch with two leaves. Silver. Size 14, weight 79½ grains. The reverse die has a bad crack in lower part. A similar piece is described by Prince Torremuzza, in his work, *SICILIAE POPULORUM ET URBIUM REGUM QUOQUE ET TYRANNORUM VETERES NUMMI SARACENORUM EPOCHAM ANTECEDENTES*, Palermo, 1781. He says that it is "inter rariores," and that he saw it in the collection of Peter Panepinto of Camerata. He also supposes it to have been struck by the people of Himera in honor of Gelon of Syracuse, because freed by his aid from a long siege, they gained a great victory over the Carthaginians, as told by Diodorus, Book XI, Chapters 20 and 21. Joseph Hilary Eckhel, the great authority, in his *DOCTRINA NUMORUM VETERUM*, doubts the reverse inscription, and would change it to ΠΕΛΟΥ from a coin in the collection of the Prince of Waldeck at Arolsen. The inscription on mine is perfectly plain, and while there is a possibility that it is a forgery copied from the plate of Prince Torremuzza, I am not willing to accept it as really so. I bought it in Sicily, and I see no reason why the Prince may not have described a genuine coin, and why mine may not be another specimen.

The second, of Hariartus in Bœotia, is, if genuine, of the same rank. Obv. ΑΡΙ ΑΡ Τ Ι ΟΝ. Neptune or Ares, naked, advancing to right, in right hand a trident pointed downwards, left arm extended. Rev. Shield, on which an ornamented head of trident. Silver. Size 14, weight 205½ grains. A nearly similar piece was in the collection of M. Prosper Dupré, sold at Paris in 1867, and was called "Rare 8." The inscription differs somewhat, and the trident was a lance. The British Museum contains a piece apparently from the same die as mine, which the authorities do not claim as genuine, but consider it to be a forgery, made at Smyrna or Syra some years ago. I am naturally therefore unwilling to make a different statement about mine, which I bought in Greece. The work is very well done.

The third, of Amphilocheium in Acarnania, is one of the many direct imitations of the coins of Corinth. Obv. AMΦΙ; helmeted head of Pallas to left; above ? H; behind ABP and ? a spear. Rev. Pegasus to left; below A. Silver. Size 13, weight 126— grains.

The fourth and fifth are among those ancient coins whose origin has been doubted, but after study I assign them to Aspendus in Pamphylia. Obv. . . . ΤΦΕΔΙΙΤ; naked figure of man to right, holding in both hands above his head a sling; in field to right triquetra; all in a dotted square. Rev. Two naked wrestlers grasping hands; between them ΑΦ. Silver. Size 15, weight 158 grains. Obv. ΕΣΤΦΕΔ . . . ; slightly clothed figure of man to right, holding in both hands above his head a sling; in field to right triquetra; between legs of slinger Π; all in a dotted square. Rev. Two naked wrestlers grasping hands. Silver. Size 13, weight 168½ grains. Eckhel says that some authorities attribute these coins to Aspendus, but he places and describes them under Selge in Pisidia, with the statement that they had formerly been thought to belong to Segesta or Egesta in Sicily, and that Pellerin had given them to Aspendus. In later works, as by Col. Leake in the *NUMISMATA HELLENICA*, they are assigned again to Aspendus, and are so described in most recent catalogues. In that of the Royal Museum of Naples, however, they are restored to Selge. The printed catalogue of the British Museum unfortunately has not yet reached them, but I expect there to find them under Aspendus, which, as before said, I prefer to consider the city which issued them.

The sixth, of Side in Pamphilia, is apparently well known, though little noticed in print, so far as I can find. Obv. Head of Pallas to right, wearing crested helmet. Rev. Winged figure of Victory to left, with wreath in extended right hand; below right arm an apple or pomegranate with stem; in lower field ΚΑΕ ΤΧ. Silver. Size 18, weight 259½ grains. The inscription is thought to refer to the city magistrate, by whose authority the coin was struck.

W. S. APPLETON.

### THE MINT STANDARD WEIGHT.

We have received the following "cutting," in regard to the pound weight (Troy,) in the United States Mint, with the suggestion that it should be preserved in the *Journal*.

THERE is deposited in the Mint of the United States a Troy pound weight, which is carefully kept under duplicate locks and seals. This weight is the standard to which the accuracy of the gold and silver coins of the United States is annually referred and tested by a commission appointed by the President. From it and others have also been derived the standard weights supplied by the National Government to the several States and to the custom houses, so that uniformity and reliability may be established for the dealings of the people with each other and with the world. The coins struck at the various Mints are also annually tested by the Mint Commission with reference to this ancient weight, and analogous to the practice the laws relating to the national banks provide that the circulating notes issued by them, and which are used as money, shall be tested either by the notes issued by the United States or by coin. The little cylinder of brass in the Mint is copied from a Troy pound weight preserved in the Tower of London, and on this last named

weight the coinage of Great Britain rests also for its accuracy and reliability. So that, as may be seen, the Troy pound weight is now playing an important part in the manifold dealings of mankind. So important indeed is this exact witness and standard of financial integrity held to be, that not alone in the Tower, but in the United States Mint, it is most carefully guarded from any tampering hand.

## THE BERMUDA TWOPENCE.

BY GEN. J. H. LEFROY, C. B. (LATE GOVERNOR OF BERMUDA.)

THE question whether a twopence of the Somers Island currency, or Hog money, was ever struck, has always been one of interest to American collectors. It is well known as the earliest and rarest of British or Colonial currency, only ten of the shillings and four of the sixpences being known to numismatists. In a recent number of the *London Numismatic Chronicle*, General Lefroy, who had already printed an account of the sixpence and shilling pieces, gives a description of the twopence, a single impression of which has come into his possession, having been picked up, as will be seen below, on the shore of the island of Bermuda: the discovery was mentioned at the December meeting of the Boston Numismatic Society, and we now reprint the article from the *Chronicle*. In connection with his description of the piece, General Lefroy brings up some new and interesting facts relating to the scarcity of precious metals at the time this currency was prepared, which he discussed somewhat in his previous article, as showing the necessity of a special coinage of base money for use in the colonies.

I GAVE in a former number of the *Chronicle* (XVI, p. 153\*) some account of two pieces of Hog money of the value of *xiid.* and *vid.* respectively, and was not then aware that any other piece existed. Shortly, however, before leaving Bermuda in 1877, a colored native brought me a specimen \*\*\* which is of the value of *iid.* and is entirely new. All that I could collect from him was that a child playing on the south shore of the island, not far from Port Royal, had picked it up on the beach, apparently washed up. It is in very fair preservation, and the figure of the hog very spirited.

*Obv.* Figure of a hog under the numeral II, with no legend.† *Rev.* A ship with three masts, flying the cross of St. George at each mast-head.‡

The Researches of the Historical Manuscript Commission have brought to light a very interesting document among what were formerly known as the Yelverton Manuscripts, now in Lord Calthorpe's possession, consisting of the proceedings of a commission of sixteen merchants and others appointed by the Lords of the Council, under date 10th May, 1607, to report to his Majesty—

"First of the Inconveniencies w<sup>ch</sup> befall to this kingdome, w<sup>a</sup> our moneyes are undervalued by other nations, and theire moneyes overvalued either by publicke authoritie or prouision (*sic*) amongst the merchants. Secondly what benifit would grow vnto the comonwealth by the reformation thereof, if according vnto justice and equitie the price of exchange were ruled according to true value for value or *par pro pari*, the waighte and finenesse of money beinge proportionably considered."

\* See *Journal*, Vol. XII, page 16.

† The wood-cut in the *Numismatic Chronicle* shows the hog with head to left; in front and also behind his forefeet is what seems to be a five-pointed star. The border appears to be beaded.

‡ Ship is sailing to left, and border is as on *obv.* The size of the piece which was exhibited by Gen. Lefroy at the meeting of the London Society, if identical with the cut, is 11 nearly. Brass.



The result is a series of valuable reports and inclosures, some of them dated October, 1611, and July, 1612, the latter bearing the signatures of Tho. Parry and Fra. Bacon, which, by the very obliging liberality of Lord Calthorpe, I have been permitted to peruse. As might, perhaps, have been expected, there is no reference made in them to the license given to the Virginia Company in 1612 to provide a currency for their plantation—a precedent extended in 1615 to the Bermuda Company; but they disclose in a striking manner the condition of things which made such a concession indispensable. The stringency of the laws then in force against the exportation of coin from the realm, was such that it would appear to have been impossible otherwise to have furnished the young plantations with necessary currency; and its scarcity, due to causes which are carefully investigated, had created great and well-founded alarm. Of these causes, a falling off in the quantity of silver brought to the Mint for conversion into coin is one of the principal. In the last seven years of the reign of Elizabeth, the quantity of silver coined amounted in value to £844,433, and in seven years (1611–17) of James I. to no more than £57,689; the gold coined in the same periods being respectively of the values of £104,280, and £1,546,309.\* This falling off in silver is traced not to any diminution of the quantity of the metal brought into the kingdom, but to the high royalty charged on coinage,—30s. per lb. weight of gold, 2s. 6d. per lb. weight of silver; to the immense consumption of the precious metals for purposes of luxury; and to the payment for foreign commodities in coin of a fineness somewhat superior to that of other countries, which was thus continually drained out of the realm. It was in vain that the export of coin had been for a long period made felony, and was even then attended with the forfeiture of double its value. The reports show in a most instructive manner how the instinct of trade defies and evades restrictions; and while they fail to propose remedies which stand the test of modern commercial experience, they are exceedingly interesting in the proof they afford, that the principles of political economy were even thus early in our history forcing their way to recognition, and exacting penalties for disobedience. It would be foreign to the present communication to enlarge on this subject, but I may be permitted to express the hope that the document may some day be published.

#### CONFEDERATE COINAGE.

AN article from the *Philadelphia Record* for March 11, last, was reprinted in the April number of the *Journal*, (XIII, p. 93.) Since the publication of that article, describing four silver half dollars struck in the New Orleans Mint in 1861, the *Record* says:—“Many inquiries have been set afloat as to the history of these coins, as well as of the operations of the Mint at that city during the Rebellion. Mr. Marcus J. Wright, of the War Department, and formerly of the Confederate Army, has written a letter to B. F. Taylor, M. D., who was Chief Coiner of the C. S. A., for facts touching the history of the institution. This gentleman, in reply, corroborates the statement published regarding these silver coins. The Mint, it appears, was turned over by the

\* From April, 1617, to February, 1620, silver money was coined only to the amount of £1,070 15s. 4d. (Hawkins, 1841, p. 159.) The scarcity of the metal began to be relieved in 1621 by the working of the Welsh mines, *id.*



State of Louisiana to the Confederacy in February, 1861, the old officers being retained. In April following, a design for a silver half dollar was ordered, and the device adopted was that already described. But four of these coins, says Dr. Taylor, were struck off, in consequence of an order suspending operations, owing to the difficulty of obtaining bullion. Of the four coins mentioned, one, as previously stated, was sent to the Government, one presented to Professor Riddell,\* of the University of Louisiana, one to Dr. Ames, of New Orleans, and the other was retained by Dr. Taylor. Besides the piece held by himself, Dr. Taylor has traced but one other, which is in the possession of a Confederate soldier residing in New Orleans." From this last statement it seems that perhaps *five*, not *four*, were struck off.

### SPECIE PAYMENTS AND HONEST MONEY.

THE successful resumption of specie payments by the United States Government may now be considered so well established, as to forbid any question of the power and ability of the Treasury to maintain it. The precedent often quoted of the resumption of specie payments in 1823, by the Bank of England, after a suspension which had lasted twenty-six years, as likely to be repeated in our experience, was found to be confirmed by the course of events, and proved that the predictions of those who had studied the matter had been formed on sound premises. A writer in the *Philadelphia Ledger* has given some interesting facts relative to this subject, from which we make extracts below for the *Journal*.

"During the period of suspension in England, the 'price of bullion,' or in other words the depreciation of the bank paper, was sometimes fourteen and fifteen per cent. At the time of the resumption, however, the rates of the bank were already at par. This result had been promoted by two measures: the reduction of the bank circulation from £29,000,000 in 1817 to £18,000,000 in 1823, and the coinage of about £15,000,000 in gold in 1821 and 1822, which served to supply the chasm made in the paper circulation, and more too, and to enable the bank to provide coin for the anticipated demand. The demand did not occur. The knowledge that a man or an institution *can* pay makes the creditor less clamorous. And as has been already noted, the paper of the Bank was already at par, when the designated time of resumption arrived." This was virtually the case here.

"We note some points of the moral aspects of the case. During a suspension of specie, a large proportion of the currency is in paper tokens representing small amounts. The fractional currency of the United States is an illustration. Here, too, we note a difference. One pound (five dollars) was the smallest issue of the Bank of England with the Government at its back. It is not long since the dignity of this great republic was impressed upon five-cent notes. Ten-cent notes still linger in circulation, and people are only too glad to forget that an effort was once made to squeeze the bird of freedom upon a three-cent note. Happily the effort proved abortive. The pride of the nation rebelled against it.

"The circulation of small notes in the daily business of life offers a fine harvest for counterfeiters and their confederates. The prosecutions which

\* This name was spelled *Biddle* in the *Record*, in the former article.

have taken place against the forgers and utterers, have been followed, upon conviction, by penal sentences very much below the character of the old British code, and frequent pardons. The constantly handled paper soon becomes blurred and worn, deceiving even the watchful, and the careless pass counterfeits from hand to hand till they are 'good as genuine.' This difficulty has been chiefly met in the United States by calling in old impressions and renewing the plates." The various issues of our fractional currency of all denominations make, when collected and preserved, quite a full, as well as curious scrap-book, and from the recent Sale Catalogues, it is evident that collectors are more and more interested in completing sets of the varieties.

The amount of profit which the Government has derived from "wear and tear" on the postal and fractional currency, of which nearly \$41,000,000 were issued, has been variously estimated. In January, 1878, an article in the *Journal*, (XII, p. 59,) showed the amount outstanding November 1, 1877, to be \$18,352,574.66. The amount redeemed from November 1, 1877, to July 1, 1878, was \$1,804,806; that is, for *eight* months, only \$373,045 more than for the previous *three* months. The amount redeemed from July 1, 1878, to May 1, 1879, ten months, was \$634,759, or a little more than one-third of the amount presented for exchange into silver in the preceding eight months. The Government's statement of the public debt, May 1, 1879, shows that on that day there was outstanding \$15,913,009.52 of fractional currency. These figures seem to confirm our estimate that the Government profit will probably amount to "nearer fifteen than ten millions." The loss has of course for the most part fallen on those who are least able to bear it, and consequently the most helpless. The same principle applies in even a stronger degree to the circulation of silver, especially the minor coinage. The difference in intrinsic value between silver and gold, which the "silver men" in Congress so persistently refuse to recognize, puts the depreciated dollar and the smaller pieces, into nearly the same position which the fractional currency so long occupied. It is forced into circulation largely by paying it to those who cannot refuse to receive it. The only remedy for this will be found in a prompt recognition of the fact of the difference in value, and conforming the coinage to the actual state of things. The theory at the bottom of *fiat* money has been so often proved absurd, and our experience of its evils so bitter, that it is with something more than astonishment that one witnesses the efforts to commit the Government to its madness. The lines of the Scottish bard apply with no less force and truth to fiat money — which is after all but a counterfeit — than to that mock nobility which founds its claim to respect on an empty title: —

"The rank is but the guinea stamp,  
The man's a man for a' that."

No die however finely cut, no law whatever its penalty, no title however ancient, can confer intrinsic value or worth on base or depreciated money, any more than on a base and worthless man. It would seem that such a proposition was an axiom, a self-evident truth,—but history repeats itself. The experience of Haiti will be remembered as a case in point. While we were still in the troubles of our paper, irredeemable "money," the little republic of Uruguay, in South America, tried the fiat money experiment. "It had a sound and abundant currency of gold, silver, and redeemable paper, and was in a

tolerably prosperous condition. Pedro Verilla, who succeeded to the presidency in 1874, was a soft-money man, and he proceeded to issue \$10,000,000 of irredeemable paper. It was made a legal tender for all debts, and severe penalties were decreed against all who refused to receive it upon a par with specie. The people soon lost faith in this currency, 'based on the whole wealth of the nation,' and in spite of fines and imprisonment, began to refuse to take it except at a heavy discount. It went down and down, until finally it got so low that a dollar was worth but sixteen cents, and the Government was obliged to break its pledge to take it for all dues, and collected half its duties and taxes in specie. At last the indignant people forced Verilla to resign, and put a dictator in his place, and the fiat money 'wiped itself out.' M.

### MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Volume XIII. p. 85.]

CCCLXXVI. Obverse, A square mosaic pavement, on which is a pedestal, the front adorned with the square and compasses, and surmounted by a sphinx to left. Above is a five-pointed blazing star, surrounded by twelve groups of rays and having the letter G on its centre. Below the pavement, in two lines, A. G. KOBES M. V. S. | C. F. STAROSTA D. M. [M. V. S. signifies Meister von Stuhle, *i. e.* Presiding Master, and D. M. Deputy Master.] Legend, GLÜCKLICHE VERGANGENHEIT. FROHE GEGENWART. HOFFNUNGSVOLLE ZUKUNFT. [Fortunate in the past, happy in the present, hopeful for the future.] Reverse, Inscription in nine lines, DIE GER: U: V: ST: J: Δ | ZU DEN 3 TODTENGRIFFEN | ZU BRESLAU | GESTIFTET DEN XVIII MAI 1741 | FEYERT DIE 50 IÄHR ANERKENNUNG | VON DER | H. G. LANDES Δ VON DEUTCHSLAND | ZU BERLIN | DEN XX MÄRZ 1822. [The true and perfect (gerecht und vollkommen) St. John's Lodge of the Three Skeletons in Breslau, founded May 18, 1741, celebrated the semi-centennial of the most worshipful (Hoch würdige) Grand Land-Lodge of Germany at Berlin, March 20, 1822.] This is a very thin medal, cast, of iron. Size 34. Scarce.

CCCLXXVII. Obverse, A crowned bell surrounded by rays, over an altar of three steps, on which lies a book. The pavement is strewn with Masonic working tools,—a square, gavel, level, compasses and trowel. Legend, HOERET AUCH FORTAN DER GLOCKE RUF ZUM LICHT. [Henceforth he ever obeys the call of the bell to light.] Reverse, Within a wreath of laurel the inscription in nine lines, ZUR | IUBELFEIER | D. Δ. ZUR GLOCKE | IN BRESLAU | GEST. D. 13. IUNI 1776 | GEFEIERT D. 13. IUNI | 1826 | BR. V. DAMNITZ | Δ. MSTR. [In honor of the semi-centennial of the Lodge of the Bell, in Breslau, founded June 13, 1776, celebrated June 13, 1826, Br. von Damnitz, Master of the Lodge.] Copper.\* Size 29.

CCCLXXVIII. Obverse, On a Maltese cross a star of eight formal rays, which surround an elliptical tablet bearing azure, a sceptre or. On the upper arm of the cross is a crown, over which MDCC on the left and CXXVI on the right: at the bottom, very small, G. LOOS DIR. H. GUBE FEC. A circle surrounds the field, outside of which is the legend, FRIDRICH ZUM GOLDENEN SCEPTER IM OR. Z. BRESLAU GEST. D. X DEC. MDCCLXXVI • [The Lodge Frederic of the Golden Sceptre, Orient of Breslau, founded Dec. 10, 1776.] Reverse,

\* This Medal is in the Pythagoras collection.



The interior of a circular temple, on the sides of the entrance to which are the two pillars, that on the left having *j* incused on its shaft, and that on the right, *B*. In the temple is the ark of the covenant, with the rods for carrying it in place, and a winged cherub head facing outward on each of its upper corners. Above is a radiant star, formed by a double triangle "braced." The rays fill the field between the pillars.\* In exergue, in two lines, OELSNER. WENDT. V. HEUDUCK. | BUCHWALDT. BLUMENTHAL. A circle surrounds the field, outside of which is the legend, DIE WAHRHEIT LEUCHTET EWIG WIE DIESES TEMPELS FLAMME • [Truth shines eternally as this temple's flame.] Silver and bronze. Size 32.

CCCLXXIX. Obverse, .□. | ZUR EINTRACHT | UND | STANDHAFTIGKEIT | IM O. CASSEL. in five lines. [Lodge of Unity and Constancy, Orient of Cassel.] In very small letters below, G. B. HEINICKE F. Reverse, ZUR ERINNERUNG | 2. OCTOBER 5866 | \*\*\* | DEN BRÜDERN | GEWIDMET | VOM B. JULIUS HAHLO. in six lines, the last curving to conform to the lower edge of the Medal. [In remembrance of October 2, 1866. Dedicated to the brethren by Br. Julius Hahlo.] Silver. Size 21.

CCCLXXX. Obverse, A double triangle interlaced; the hexagon enclosed has its field covered with horizontal lines, (? azure) on which is a crowned lion, rampant regardant. Reverse as obverse. The points of the triangles are cut out. Copper gilt. Size 32 between opposite points. A ring attached by which it was worn. This is a member's jewel of the Lodge of the Golden Lion of Dantzig, struck in the form of a star, and is very poorly executed, especially the lion, whose paws are thicker than his body.

CCCLXXXI. Obverse, A square stone, on the face of which is the sun, proceeding from which eight L's form right angles; over the letters forming the perpendicular arms, is the letter P; below, an S, and at each extremity of the horizontal line of letters is the figure 3. The stone is surrounded by Masonic working tools—the gavel, trowel, level and trestle-board. Reverse, Two stones, one upon the other, over which is the sun, and below, a dog and sphinx. In the middle of the stones are three hands clasped, from which proceed eight 3's, and between these figures CONCORDITER ET CONSTANTER. [Harmoniously and earnestly.] On the lower stone are the square, compasses, and the two pillars. Edge inscription, IN TESSERAM CONSTANTIAE EX FOEDERE INSOLUBILI 1754 [In token of constancy under an indissoluble treaty.] Silver and copper. This Medal I describe from Merzdorf,† who says that it is very rare, and that the size is "larger than a thaler," which would be upwards of 30 by the American scale. This would seem to have been struck to commemorate some event—perhaps the reception of Ludwig VIII. to the Master's or third degree, but I have not yet been able to discover anything of its history.

\* These rays are so finely cut as rather to resemble engine turning. There is no *e* in Friedrich on the obverse of this Medal, though Merzdorf puts it in.

† The statement is made by Merzdorf, that this Medal was struck by Ludwig VIII., Landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt. To the number VIII in his title, the eight L's on the obverse seem to allude, and the eight threes on the reverse. The other letters, *p*, and *f*, I am unable to explain, or the meaning of the figure 3 on both sides of the Medal. Merzdorf catalogues it under the date of 1754, from the edge. I hesitate to differ from such an authority as Merzdorf, on German matters especially, but

according to Woodward and Gates, *Cyclopedia of Chronology*, the Landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt, 1754 to 1768, was Ludwig V., or if the Ludwigs of the older Landgrave of Hesse before its division are counted, he would be the seventh. It must therefore have been in the reign of his son, the sixth of Hesse-Darmstadt, and the eighth of Hesse, who succeeded in 1768, and died in 1790, that the Medal was struck. It is mentioned in Bode's *Almanach*, 1799; and in *Freimaurerei skizziert im Lichte*, 1785, (Freemasonry dragged into the Light,) the title has an engraving of the reverse. The date on the edge may be that of the foundation of the Lodge.

CCCLXXXII. Obverse, Profile bust to left, in uniform, wearing a very high embroidered collar, with broad ribbon over the shoulder, and star on breast; on the arm, small, LOOS. Legend, LUDWIG GROSSHERZOG VON HESSEN UND BEI RHEIN, and below the bust, PROTECTOR [Louis, Grand Duke of Hesse, and Protector on the Rhine.] Reverse, The front of a temple, having six Ionic columns, and a closed door in the centre, approached by a flight of steps, (nine and seven.) Legend, IOHANNES D. EVANG. Z. EINTRACHT IM O. V. DARMSTADT. [John the Evangelist, of Harmony, Orient of Darmstadt.] In exergue, in three lines, EINGEWIEHT | AM 25 AUG. | 5818 [Dedicated Aug. 25, 1818.] Silver and bronze.\* Size 26.

CCCLXXXIII. Obverse, The front of a large building, used as a school. Legend, above, REAL UND ARMEN SCHULE [Practical and Charity School.] In exergue, in two lines, ZU FRIEDRICH | STADT Reverse, Inscription in eight lines, UNTER | GOTTES BEYSTAND | U. DER REGIERUNG DES | BESTEN LANDES VATERS | FRIEDR: AUGUSTS | AM 10. MAY | 1785 | GEGRÜNDET [Founded by God's help under the reign of the best father of his country, Frederick Augustus, May 10, 1785.] Silver.† Size 21.

CCCLXXXIV. Obverse, On a stony foreground stands a strong pyramid withstanding lightning from a storm-cloud above, on the left, which strikes but does not wither a sprig of acacia growing at its base; on the right, Time, having an hour-glass on his head, flies with his scythe to cut it down: in the background a landscape and waterfall; in the distance three poplars bend by the storm under the cloud, behind which the sun is shining; a plain strewn with flowers on the right; in front, on one of the stones, LOOS in very small letters. Legend, UNIO LATOMOR · FRANCOF · A · M · Reverse, Inscription ‡ in nine lines, FRATRUM | MODERATORI | CONSTANT · FELLNER | D · VI OCT · MDCCCII | NUPTIAS | FAUSTO OMINE CELEBRANTI | PERENNIA GAUDIA | VOTIS SUIS | DEPOSCIT [The Lodge "Unity" of the Masonic Brethren of Frankfort on the Main invokes perpetual joy on the vows of Constant Fellner, its Master, commemorating his nuptials with happy augury, October 6, 1802.] Silver. Size 32. This was struck in honor of the golden wedding of Constantin Fellner, for many years W. M. of the Lodge.

CCCLXXXV. Obverse, Naked bust to left of Leopold, under which is  $\frac{1}{8}$  (signifying Abrahamson, the die cutter.) Legend, HERZOG MAXIMILIAN IULIUS LEOPOLD [Duke Maximilian, &c.] Reverse, A female figure with three children leans weeping on the right of a column, which is surmounted by an urn, and has upon its shaft a double triangle forming a six-pointed star inclosing the letter G, and upon its base the Maltese cross. The side of the column on the left has been broken.§ Legend, FÜRST UND MAURER, BEFEHLS-

\* The Ludwig whose portrait appears on the obverse of this Medal was the first Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, who succeeded in 1790, and died in 1830, and the son of Ludwig VIII. mentioned under CCCLXXXI.

† This Medal is included in Merzdorf's catalogue, though on what ground I am unable to see. He admits its doubtful Masonic character, but, for some reason best known to himself, places it under *Dresden*. It is also included among Masonics in various German Sale Catalogues, and I have therefore described it. It has been said that the School was supported by Masons of Dresden for the benefit of their orphan children, but I have not been able to verify this statement. In the Catalogue of the Pythagoras Collection it is attributed to the Lodge Drei Schwertzer, (the Three Swords) of Dresden.

‡ The word Unio is of course the Latin for Einigkeit, signifying Unity, the name of the Lodge at Frankfort on the Main, by which this Medal was struck. The inscription is to be read from the obverse over to the reverse. The Medal is engraved in Zacharias, VII, 3, who says it was struck in Berlin. See XXXIV and XLVI for others by the same Lodge. There is one in the Pythagoras Collection.

§ This Medal was struck by the Lodge "Aufrichtiges Herz," or the "Sincere Heart," of Frankfort on the Oder, in honor of the memory of Duke Leopold of Brunswick, born October 10, 1752, made a Mason in 1772: he was drowned in the Oder while endeavoring to save life, April 27, 1785, the date in exergue. He was Major General of a Prussian command, 1776. See Zacharias II, 5, for an

HABER UND MENSCHENFREUND. [Prince and Mason, Commander and Philanthropist.] In exergue, in two lines, D. XXVII. APRIL | MDCCLXXXV. Silver and tin. Size 28.

CCCLXXXVI. Obverse, A circle, the edge serrated to form a star of thirty-two points; from behind it proceed eight groups of formal rays, surmounted by a serpent devouring its tail, which encloses three right hands emerging from clouds, and clasping each other on the centre of the star. Legend, On the star, ORIENT V. DUSSELDORF The upper ray is pierced, and has a ring attached to a double triangle braced, forming a six-pointed star, by which it is worn suspended to a clasp. The serpent is silver, the rest of the Medal is brass, or bronze gilt. Size, across the rays, 40; of the circle formed by the serpent, 32, and of the inner star, 20.\*

CCCLXXXVII. Obverse, A five-pointed star, or "pentalpha," the lines forming the star being interlaced, and the centre and points cut out. From the outer angles of the star proceed flames, and in the pentagon is the letter G. Reverse as obverse, except the G is reversed. Worn suspended by a ring passing through a flame over the letter, and one point down. Bronze, gilt. Length of side of star, 39.

CCCLXXXVIII. Obverse, A star of nine points, formed by three equilateral triangles interlaced: the points and centre cut out. In the central space, a nine-pointed radiant star bearing the letter G. Reverse, As obverse, except that instead of the letter, the star has an All-seeing eye; a ring is attached to the upper point of one triangle. Bronze, gilt. Length of side of triangle, 32. This and the previous number are members' jewels, and in the German catalogue from which they were purchased, are attributed to Gorlitz.†

CCCLXXXIX. Obverse, A crown of seven stars, below which is the inscription in five lines, FRANKENBERGIO | QUI PER LUSTRA X. | MURUS AHENUS ERAT | IV A. NON. JAN. | MDCCCXV. [To Frankenberg, who for ten lustra (fifty years) was an impregnable wall. (IV ante nonas) Jan. 2, 1815.] Reverse, The square and compasses surrounded by rays. Legend, OPERA HIEROPHANTAM DECLARANT. [His works reveal the teacher.] Silver and bronze. Struck by the Lodge Ernst zum Compass, or Ernest of the Compasses, of Gotha, in honor of Bro. Von Frankenburg, Minister of State, on the completion of a half century of public service.‡ Bronze.

CCCXC. Obverse, Three reversed torches encircled by a wreath of cypress; above are three stars, between which and the torches ERNST. II. On the left is AUGUST and on the right, FRIEDRICH IV. Under the torches, XX. APR. XVII. MAI XI. FEB. Legend, in two lines, DEM ANDENKEN DER FREUNDLICHEN UNTERGEGANGENEN STERNE | DES SACHSEN HAUSES GOTHA-ALTENBURG. [In thankful remembrance of the friendship of the setting stars of the house of Saxe-Gotha-Altenburg.] Reverse, Inscription in ten lines, G. V. | H. A. O. REICHARD | H. S. GEHEIM. KR. RATH | DES | K. S. CIV. VERD. ORDENS | RITTER |

engraving of this Medal, and a full account of Leopold. There were two other Medals, not Masonic, one cut by Stierle, and another by Krull, in memory of this gallant but unavailing effort of the Duke.

\* This is a member's jewel of the German Lodge of Dusseldorf; while composed of three parts, each of those parts are struck from dies, and I therefore include it, following also the precedent of the German Catalogue from which I purchased it.

† I have felt considerable hesitation about including these two Medals, but the second is apparently struck, and the first so closely resembles it, that in deference to others, and following the rule given in note to CCCXVII, I have described them.

‡ Though this Medal is catalogued as in the collection of Pythagoras Lodge, I have not seen it, and cannot give its size. My description is from Merzdorf, p. 21, No. 45.



L. JAHR. STAATSDIEN. D. XXI. JUL. | L. JAHR. F. M. D. XXIV. OCT. | TODTENFEIER IM JUBELJAHR | MDCCCXXV. This Medal was struck by the order of H. A. O. Reichard.\* Bronze. Size 26.

CCCXCI. Obverse, Clothed bust facing to right. Legend, BR. ERNST. II. HERZOG V. SACHSEN GOTHA U. ALTENBURG • [Bro. Ernest II. Grand Duke of Saxe-Gotha and Altenburg.] Under the bust, HELFRICHT V. GOTHA in small letters. Reverse, A triangle, in which is the inscription in five lines below a small six-pointed star, giving the names borne by the Lodge at different periods, COSMO | POLIT | RAUTEN = KRANZ 1774 COMPASS 1784 | ERNEST Z COMPASS | AM 30 JANUAR 1806 [The Cosmopolitan Lodge, Wreath of Rue† 1774: Compasses, 1784: Ernest of the Compasses, Jan. 30, 1806.] Legend, Over the triangle in two circular lines, ZUM 50 JÄHRIGEN JUBELFESTE DER ST. JOH. LOGE | ERNST Z. COMPASS IM OR. ZU GOTHA; under the triangle, GEFEIERT and below, curving, AM 16. MAI 1856. [For the semi-centennial of the St. John's Lodge, Ernest of the Compasses, celebrated May 16, 1856.] Bronze. Size 24 nearly.


CCCXCII. Obverse, The trunk of a tree, against which are leaning two shields; that on the right has the arms of the city of Halberstadt, per pale argent and gules, in fess point a crampoon,‡ (color not denoted); that on the left has the arms of the Lodge Drei Hammer, or Three Gavels, azure, three gavels erect or, two over one; above soars the Prussian eagle, crowned, with a laurel branch in his talons. Legend, LATOMORUM IN MANSIONE TRIUM MALLEORUM HALBERSTADT. SECULARIA. [Semi-centennial of the Freemasons of the Lodge of the Three Gavels, Halberstadt.] In exergue, LOOS D. SCHILLING F. Reverse, A broken pillar, its shaft surrounded by a band; on the right is a dagger, and on the left a gavel and the square and compasses. Legend, above, ADHUC STAT. [Yet it stands.] and below, D. XXVIII. JANUAR MDCCCXLVI. Silver and bronze. Size 24.

CCCXCIII. Obverse, Bust of Miethoff to right. Legend, F. D. M \* MAGISTER. SUPR. HALLENS \* MDCCXLV. [F. D. M. signifies Frater de Miethoff, Supreme§ Master, Halle, 1745.] Reverse, A seated female figure surrounded by Masonic and musical instruments. Legend, PIA HILARITAS. LATOMOR. HALLENS [The reverential joy of the Masons of Halle.] This Medal is included

\* Ernest Louis, son of Frederic III., of Saxe-Coburg-Altenburg, died April 20, 1804. His son and successor, Emilius Leopold Augustus, died February 11, 1825. Frederic IV., the last male descendant of his line, died May 11 following, and the duchy, with some changes of territory, fell to Ernest, the father of Albert, Prince Consort of England. I read the abbreviations and inscription thus:--Gewidmet von H. A. O. Reichard. H. S. (? Hoch-Staats) Geheimer Kr. (? iege) Rath des K (? oniglichen) S (? achsischen) Civil Verdienst Ordens Ritter. L. Jahr. Staats dienste (an) dem xxi. Jul. L. Jahr Frei Maurer dem xxiv. Octob. &c. If this is correct, the signification will be, Dedicated to the memory (of the Saxon Princes,) whose death occurred in the semi-centennial year of H. A. O. Reichard, Honorable Privy Counsellor for War, Knight of the Order of the Royal Saxon Civil Service, fifty years in the service of the State, July 21. Fifty years a Free-Mason, October 24, 1825. These explanations of the abbreviations are not given as undoubtedly correct, but they are probably very nearly so. H. S. in the third line may perhaps mean Herzogthum Sachsischen i. e. "of the Grand Duchy of Saxe." Saxe-Altenburg became a principality in 1603, which might justify the use of the word *Königlich*, (or royal) in sixth line; but the reigning prince

seems generally to be styled a Duke, which might perhaps require Kurfürstlich for Königlich, and make Herzogthum Sachsischen a more probable interpretation.

† The *rue*, aside from the mystical powers it was supposed to possess, which gave it the name of "herb of grace," as Bishop Taylor says, was a favorite name for Lodges in Saxony (see X). The bend enarched, trefle vert, on the Arms of Saxony, as borne by the Prince of Wales, as Duke of Saxony, on an inescutcheon of pretence, is supposed by heraldic students to allude to a wreath of rue assumed by one of the early Dukes of Saxony, the tradition in regard to which need not be mentioned here, but may be found in Millington's "Heraldry in History, Poetry, &c." The rue therefore has a national and patriotic, and not a Masonic significance. The Lodge adopted its last name after the death of Ernest, which is given on CCCXC.

‡ The device resembles this figure  which I take to be a crampoon, or cramping iron, a somewhat unusual charge. Pythagoras Lodge has one of the Medals in its collection.

§ I am in doubt whether Supreme means Grand Master, or only *presiding* Master. From Merzdorf, page 23, No. 49, it seems that his description is from an engraving

in his list by Merzdorf, from which I take this description, but he says its existence is considered as very doubtful.

CCCXCIV. Obverse, Bust to left of D. S. Madai. Legend, MAGISTER SUPREMUS III. HALENSIS. [Third Supreme Master, at Halle.] Reverse, Faith, represented as a female figure, with the sun upon her breast; her left hand supported by a book against which leans a cross; her right holds a shield, on which are three united hearts. The field irradiated with the sun. Legend, above, CONJUNGE JUVABIT [It delights in union.] In exergue, 17 | 47 in two lines, between which are the arms of the city of Halle.\*

Merzdorf mentions in his list still another doubtful Medal, of Hamburg, "struck in honor of the late Father Carpser," for whom a Lodge of Sorrow was held in Hamburg, Aug. 1, 1759. He does not give any description of it, but merely the name of the book (Schröder's Materialien, I, p. 136,) where the allusion to it is to be found.

CCCXCV. Obverse, An open temple, circular, supported by six columns, and containing an enclosed pedestal surmounted by a bust; on the right of the temple is a small tree, and on the left are poplars. On the frieze, GENIO LEIBNITII. [To the Genius of Leibnitz.] Legend, L.: DE LA REUNION DES AMIS D'HANOVRE. [Lodge of the Union of Friends, of Hanover.] In exergue, AMAT CONSOCIARE [It loves to assemble.] below is a small five-pointed star. Reverse, Between two branches of olive crossed, is a radiant triangle, in the centre of which are two right hands joined. Legend, ELEVÉE A L'O.: D'HANOVRE LE 23 J.: DU 7 M.: DE L'AN 5803 [Erected in the Orient of Hanover, Sept. 23, 1803.†] Silver. Size 17.

CCCXCVI. Obverse, Bust to left, under which in small letters, BREHMER F. Legend, GEORG V. V G. G. KOENIG V. HANNOVER. [George V. by the grace of God (von Gottes Gunst) King of Hanover.] Reverse, Three female figures seated: the central one holds an ashlar on which are the square and compasses, her right hand is pointing upwards; that on the left rests her left hand upon a fluted column, the top of which is broken, and the one on the right holds a wreath in her left hand. Legend, SIEHE DER PALLAST IST ZUR BAUHUTTE WORDEN U DIE BAUHUTTE ZUM PALLAST [Behold, the palace has become a lodge,‡ and the lodge a palace.] In exergue, in four lines, ZUR ERINNERUNG AN DEN EINTRITT | S. M. DES KÖNIGS GEORG V | IN DEN FREIMAU- RERBUND | 14 JAN. 1857 [In commemoration of the initiation of his Majesty George V. into the Masonic Order, Jan. 14, 1857.] Bronze. Size 38 nearly.

CCCXCVII. Obverse, A temple showing the interior; on each side of an altar which stands on a mosaic pavement, are five pillars; behind the altar

in a pamphlet giving an account of the celebration of St. John's Day, 1745, by the Lodge of the Three Keys, Halle. In his Index, the Medal, like that which follows, and also XIII of this list are assigned to the Lodge "Drei Degen," or the Three Swords. Zacharias, III, 2, calls the Lodge that of the "Three Golden Keys:" the name on the pamphlet is the "Three Keys." The name Three Swords was adopted when it began to work under the rite of Strict Observance, Oct. 1765; it had previously in 1756 changed its name to "Philadelphia." XIII, struck for the feast of St. John in 1774, is well known, though the impressions in bronze are marked R<sub>2</sub> and those in silver R<sub>4</sub> in German Catalogues. CCCXCIII purports to have been struck in the following year, and CCCXCIV in 1747, for similar festivals.

\* Like the previous Medal, Merzdorf, while describing

this, says he knows of it only by a pamphlet published at Halle in 1747, and observes that its existence is very doubtful. Madai is supposed to have succeeded Miethoff, who followed von Bruckenthal in the Mastership of the Lodge.

† Engraved in Tresor Numis. Rev. pl. 96, fig. 5. Merzdorf calls the branches on the reverse acacia.

‡ The word BAUHUTTE was used anciently to denote the temporary lodgings erected by operative Masons, near Cathedrals and other public buildings, meaning literally a builder's hut; hence it came to be used as the German Masonic term for Lodge. King George was initiated in the Lodge of the Black Bear, at Hanover. (Rebold's History of Freemasonry.) I describe this Medal from one in the Pythagoras Collection, which catalogues it as of Gotha.

is a statue of Minerva, with helmet, lance and shield. On the right a Master approaches, wearing chapeau, sword and apron, and holding in his right hand a shield on which is the letter j. The frieze has the inscription DER WEISHEIT. U : TUGEND [Of wisdom and virtue.] In the pediment is a small wreath, and on the point of the roof an owl. Three circular steps lead to the pavement ; on the left of the lowest, WERNER. F: Reverse, A cable-tow with five love-knots nearly surrounds the inscription in ten lines, DENKMAL | AM LEBENS PFAD | DES | ERBPRINZEN IOSEPH | ZU S. HILDBURGHAUSEN. | ERRICHTET | VON DER FR: MAUR: LOGE DA | SELBST AM TAGE SEINER | GEBURTH | D: 27 AUG: 1789 [literally, Monument erected on the career\* of the Crown-Prince Joseph of Saxe Hildburghausen, by the Masonic Lodge of the same place, on the day of his birth, Aug. 27, 1789.] Below is a cubic stone, around which are the square, compasses, plumb, trowel, gavel, and level, dividing the year from the rest of the date. Silver. Size 27. Rare.

CCCXCVIII. Obverse, Device of the Lodge of the Silent Temple, being a circular temple with mosaic pavement, supported by seven pillars, and approached by three steps. On its dome are emblems of mortality. In the temple is a radiant triangle : by its sides, in perpendicular lines, are old Hebrew characters, signifying Thipherath ha Olam [The magnificence of the world.] There is no legend. Reverse, A naked figure facing, representing Harpocrates, the fore-finger of his right hand pressed upon his lips : his left holds a horn of plenty. Legend, TACERE MULTIS DISCITUR VITAE MALIS. [One is taught to be silent by the many ills of life.] In exergue, very small, ABERLI. F. Copper. In the form of an ellipse. Size 15 x 22. This is extremely rare. Merzdorf knew of but two examples, one in the Rostock Collection, and the other in his own.

CCCXCIX. Obverse, The portals of a temple, having groups of Doric pillars on either side, and approached by seven steps ; on the right is a young acacia tree ; on the left the rising sun illuminates the field with his rays : over the arch of the portico is a hat (?), and on the roofs of the sides are flames. Legend, on a slightly raised border, DER MAURERISCHEN MORGEN-ROETHE I.: O.: V.: HILDESHEIM. [The Masonic dawn (literally morning-red) in the Orient of Hildesheim ;] in exergue, in four lines, IN DER STAMM - □ | PFORTE ZUR EWIGKEIT | AM 27.: DECEMB.: | 5762. [in the parent Lodge Gate of Eternity, December 27, 1762.] Reverse, A temple as on obverse of CCCXCVIII. On its right is a tree of acacia. Legend, DIE DANKBAREN SOEHNE DES STILLEN TEMPELS. [The grateful sons of the Temple of Silence.] In exergue, in three lines, AM IUBELTAGE | DEN 27.: DECEMB.: | 5812. [On the semi-centennial,† December 27, 1812.] Near the foot of the tree, ST very small. The die cutter was George Stach. Bronze. Size 28.

CCCC. Obverse, Between three palm trees Minerva seated, with lance and shield on which is the Medusa head. Below, a small letter κ, the

\* This was struck by the Lodge Ernst, of Hildburghausen. (See XVI of this list.) The word *Denkmal* literally means a monument, and *Lebens pfad*, a path of life. The expression may denote that a monument in honor of Joseph was erected on the anniversary of his birth, or the word may have been employed in the figurative way in which the old numismatists used it—a numismatic “monument,” or Medal, in the sense of *Denkmünze*, and then it would signify a Medal struck to commemorate the career. I have been unable to find any reference to

Joseph, which would fix the year of his birth or death.

† Zacharias, Numotheca, III. 6, gives some interesting particulars regarding this Medal. The device of the obverse is the seal of the Lodge “Gate of Eternity,” founded Dec. 27, 1762. That of the reverse is the seal of the Lodge “Frederick of the Temple,” founded January 24, 1775, which June 14, 1791, took the name of the “Silent Temple.” The Medal was struck by the younger Lodge on the semi-centennial of its elder sister.



initial of Kangsdorf. Reverse, A wreath of laurel, in which is the inscription in three lines, NON | NISI DIGNO | MDCCLXVI. [Not unless to one who is worthy.] The date is that of the formation of the Lodge. Gold and silver.\*

W. T. R. MARVIN.

### THE STUDY OF COINS.

A COMPLETE fac-simile of a coin costs, on the average, half a crown; a cast in plaster, three or four pence; and either is actually of more service for daily study and handling than originals themselves. Both for mythology and portraiture, a carefully arranged series, not too numerous, of reproductions of coins is quite invaluable. And as to the qualities of art, within the circuit of a didrachm you shall find stamped, in any of the finer examples, the whole power and secret of the Greek genius. That "pleasing bossiness of surface," as Prof. Ruskin happily describes it, which strikes you at first sight of the coin—that beautiful distribution and gradation of light and shadow on its modeled field—becomes articulate as you look closer, and resolves itself into a face, a figure, a group, disposed and wrought in relief with a mastery after which the craftsmen of to-day can only sigh in vain, and expressing with its symbols and attributes, the subtlest and deepest thoughts of religion and patriotism in the race. In this case of coins, the selection of examples should be made with a view at once to the political and historical importance of the States whose coinage is represented, to the mythologic interest and significance of the type, and to its value as an illustration of the period of art to which it belongs. What learner but will have gained some vital knowledge of things which might otherwise be but names to him, when he has been made familiar, by the coinage, say of Acarnania, with the figure of Apollo as he may have been worshiped in his great temple of Actium, and with the bull-shouldered and human-headed divinity of the sacred river of the land, Achelous? On that of the trading colonists of Panticapæum, with the wild countenance of Pan, adopted as the city's patron by way of verbal allusion or pun, and accompanied by the symbols of the ear of corn, signifying the source of the city's wealth in the produce of the Scythian steppes, and the griffin, the fabled guardian of wealth in adjacent lands of the unknown north? Will not the Zeus of Pindar, "driver of the lightning that slackeneth not foot," be a more real conception to the pupil who knows, than to him who does not know, the beauty of his bay-crowned image, associated with the image of Hère and with the attributes of the eagle and the thunderbolt, on the coins of his consecrated state of Elis? Does it not throw some light upon the spirit of the Olympic odes in honor of Sicilian despots victorious in the chariot race, to see how the teams of those same despots prance beneath the hovering figure of Victory on the coins of Syracuse or Camarina? The Carthaginians, when their armies under Himilco had perished in the fruitless siege of Syracuse, attributed their discomfiture to the anger of patron goddesses of the city, Ceres and Proserpine, and to propitiate those deities, adopted their worship into their own religion; does it not vivify and drive home a fact like this to compare with the glorious types of Proserpine on the coinage of Syracuse the types struck, in imitation of these, by the Carthaginians at their settlement of Panormus? Is it not a vital acquisition to trace how the early coins of Zanklê, in Sicily, are stamped with a dolphin for a sign of the sea, and a sickle for a sign of the "sickle-sweep" of that particular bay of the sea (the Bay of Messina,) upon which the city stood; and how, by-and-by, after a new settlement of Messinian colonists has changed the city's name, and it has passed under the government of a despot from the opposite city of Rhegium, its coinage receives the new image of the despot's chariot and a team of mules, together with the hare which he is said to have imported beyond the straits?—*The Fortnightly Review*.

\* This is a member's jewel of the famous Lodge Minerva of the Three Palms, Leipsic, which has a very fine collection of Masonic Medals. Merzdorf says there are three varieties beside the one above described, all usually having a loop or ring. (1) From dies cut by Reiche in Furth;

(2) another by the same, dies cut in 1800; (3) from dies cut by Kruger in Dresden. The only example in gold known was one presented to Bro. Schlosser in 1848, on his fiftieth anniversary of initiation.

## MAXIMILIAN, HIS COINS AND MEDALS.

By the kindness of Mr. Frossard, publisher of the bright little paper *Numisma*, we reprint the following article, with the engraving.—Eds.

THE Coins and Medals of Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico, extend over so short a period as to make it apparently an easy matter for collectors to secure more or less complete series, and hence such coins and medals have generally brought at the sales a higher price than would have been expected of coins of the day. The short career and melancholy fate of the Hapsburg prince so interested the mass of society, that many persons, who had no special interest in coins, and never purchased them, were glad to secure some pocket-piece, struck in Mexico, during the Empire, making the interest in these coins more extensive than may be generally supposed. Beside the Mexican, there are also a number of Medals that were struck in Europe relating to Maximilian.

Referring first to the coins, we find them to consist of the twenty dollar gold piece, silver dollar, half dollar, ten cent, five cent and copper cent. Of these, the gold piece is of the greatest rarity. The design is the same as the dollar, but the dies were better finished and the impressions are generally sharp and perfect. They are infinitely scarcer than any of the coins, with one exception. It is only with the utmost search that they are met with in Mexico in whatever condition.

Following in order of rarity we have second,—the cent struck only in 1864 at the Mexican mint, rarely found in a condition suitable for collections, and whose existence has, until recently, been unknown to many collectors. Obverse, Crowned Mexican eagle and serpent perched on the nopal. IMPERIO MEXICANO. Reverse, 1 CENTAVO 1864, M. Wreath.

*Third.* The half dollar struck at Mexico, 1866. We have not seen any of any other date nor of any other mint.

*Fourth.* The five and ten-cent pieces struck in 1864, 1865 and 1866, positively at the mints of Mexico, Guanajuato, San Luis Potosi and Zacatecas, and probably as well at some or all of the smaller mints.

*Fifth.* The dollar, 1866 and 1867, which we have noticed from the mints of Mexico, Guanajuato and Potosi in 1866, and afterwards of Mexico only. As the Mexican dollar has always been an article of export from that country, it results that there is a Maximilian dollar of 1866 which is common, and the only very common piece treated of in this article.

There is a Mexican dollar, 1866, of extreme rarity, which has been known to very few persons until recently. In the *American Journal of Numismatics* for April, 1879, there appears an article copied from a Philadelphia paper written by Dr. J. E. Nagle,\* giving an account of the breaking down of the first dies, and the ominous fact that only thirty-five pieces were successfully struck; that Maximilian was shot at the age indicated by this number of pieces; and also that one ball pierced the forehead exactly where the flaw appeared in the die. This story, in all its details, is not known to the numismatists of Mexico, but they do know that such a die did go to pieces after a few dollars were struck, and that subsequent dies were far inferior to it in workmanship. Impressions from the first die are eagerly sought for by those who know of them, and they would bring high prices here. They are recognizable from the legend on the obverse, which is in shorter letters, the surface proof or approximately so, and the temple of the effigy much depressed. The reverse is generally better struck, and shows the die to have been carefully finished. This is the exception made above in speaking of the gold piece.

Taking up the Mexican Medals, we have first to call attention to one, size 13½, bearing date 1863, which leads in point of time. During that year there was a junta formed, comprising many Mexicans who were leaders in wealth at least, having for its

\* We presume the readers of the *Journal*, like the editors, regarded this story as *legendary*, and it is so called by Dr. Nagle, who furnished the article referred to. As with most legends, imagination must be allowed some

scope in finding the interpretation or rather the historical grain of truth contained in them, which, in this case, is probably discovered in the fact that the die was broken almost immediately when used.—Eds.

object the formation of the Empire, and placing Maximilian on the throne, of which this medal is commemorative. Obverse, MAXIMILIANO DE AUSTRIA; a head to left, (which did not in the least resemble him.) Reverse, JUNTA DE LOS NOTABLES MEXICO 6 DE JULIO 1863 (the date of resolution or invitation,) brass; this piece is noticed in *American Journal of Numismatics*, XIII, p. 22. It has probably never appeared in any American sale.

The other medals bearing the bust of Maximilian, eight in number, were all designed by Navalon, and some were also engraved by him, who is still charged with the medal department and the national collection of coins at the city of Mexico. Those medals were to be struck for distribution, and in the hope of strengthening the Empire thereby. They were practically the preliminary pattern pieces, struck in silver and copper only (except the first, which is only in copper) as follows:—

1. Size 29. Obverse. Head to right. MAXIMILIANO EMPERADOR DE MEXICO. Reverse, HONOR A LA JUVENTUD ESTUDIOSA. Wreath.

2. Size 29. Obverse, Same. Reverse, AL MERITO CIENTIFICO Y ARTISTICO. Oak and laurel wreath. These two medals are so rare that they never have been offered at a sale in the United States, it is believed, and only one of the former and two of the latter are known to exist here.

3. Size 9. Obverse, MAXIMILIANO EMPERADOR. Head to right. Reverse, In oak wreath, AL MERITO CIVIL. With and without ring.

4. Size 9. Obverse, Same. Reverse, In laurel wreath, AL MERITO MILITAR.

The above small medals are equally rare.

5. Size 18. Obverse, Head to left. 1865 MAXIMILIAN EMPERADOR. Reverse, Virgin of Guadalupe. NON FECIT TALITUR ONMI NATIONE.

6. Size 21. Obverse, 1866 MAXIMILIANO Y CARLOTA EMPERADORES. Their heads accollated to left. Reverse, Same as size 18.

7. Size 21. Obverse, Head to right. MAXIMILIANO EMPERADOR. Reverse, In wreath of oak leaves, AL MERITO CIVIL. With and without ring.

8. Size 21. Obverse, Same as preceding. Reverse, In laurel wreath, AL MERITO MILITAR. With and without ring. [See illustration.]

The four medals last mentioned have appeared in a few sales.

There is another medal belonging to the Maximilian period, designed for distribution in the government schools, size 23½, copper and silver, by Vivier. Obverse, A LA APLICACION PREMIO DE HONOR. Winged figure seated on clouds recording in an open book. Reverse, In wreath, LA AUTORIDAD POLITICA DE MEXICO.



Of the medals struck in Europe, we have noticed the following:—

1. Size 43. Large copper medal by Wurden. Obverse, Heads accollated. MAXIMILIEN EMPEREUR CHARLOTTE IMPERATRICE. Reverse, APPELES PAR LE VOEU DU PEUPLE A FAIRE LE BONHEUR DU MEXIQUE. A MIRAMAR LE 10 AVRIL 1864.

2. Size 22. Copper, gilt, with ring. Obverse, Head to right. MAXIMILIANO EMPERADOR. Reverse, AL MERITO MILITAR. Laurel wreath.

3. Size 21. Copper, with ring, by E. Falot. Obverse, Head to right. MAXIMILIANO EMPERADOR. Reverse, AL MERITO MILITAR. Laurel wreath.

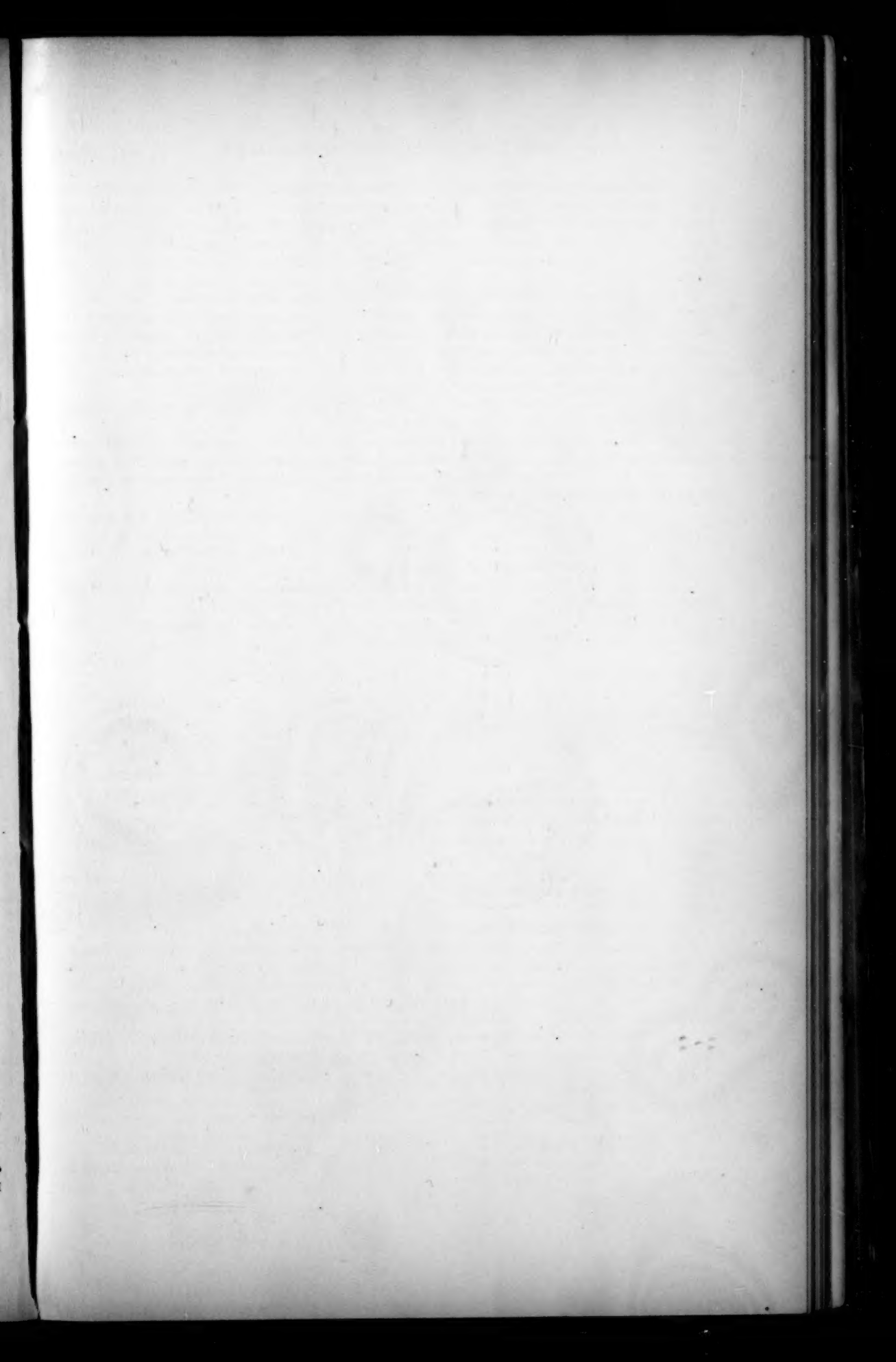
4. Size 22½. Copper, with ring, by Stern. Obverse, Entirely different head to left. Same inscriptions.

5. Size 21½. Silver, with ring, by G. T. Head similar to last, and to left. Same inscriptions.

6. Size 10. Silver, with ring. Obverse, Head to right. Same inscriptions.

7. Large mortuary medal, by A. Kleeberg, in white metal. Obverse, Head to right. MAXIMILIAN I. IMPERATOR MEHICORUM. Reverse, Tomb, etc. NATUS 6 JULII 1832, 19 JUNII 1867.







MEMBERSHIP MEDAL

OF THE

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

8. And, finally, the small mortuary medal in white metal and copper, gilt, size 14½. Obverse, Head to right. MAXIMILIAN I KAISER VON MEXICO. Reverse, GEB. 6 JULI 1832, 19 JUNI 1867; and the arms from the reverse of the dollar, but reduced in size.

#### ORDERS.

A brief notice of the Orders of the Mexican Empire may be of interest. They consist of the Order of the Mexican Eagle, the Order of Our Lady of Guadalupe, and the Order of San Carlos, conferred by Carlota only on ladies, and principally on her *dames d'honneur*. The Order of Guadalupe was established by Yturbe in 1822, temporarily resuscitated by Santa Ana in 1853 to 1855, and again revived by Maximilian, who decorated several persons with the Order a day or two after his arrival at the capital on June 12, 1864, and after grand mass at the church of Guadalupe.

The large plaque of the Order of the Eagle is one of the most beautiful of its class. It contains a large number of rubies and emeralds in two concentric circles, size 22 in diameter, around a central gold plate, on which is laid the eagle in gold. Exterior to the jewels extend outward silver rays, making the whole spread size 60, with their upper surface cut into innumerable brilliants. No legend.

The Guadalupe plaque is slightly smaller, all silver fire-gilt, without any jewels. The central portion consists of a superposed Maltese cross lying on a wreath. The centre of cross consists of a representation of the Virgin of Guadalupe, surrounded by RELIGION INDEPENDENCIA UNION. The wings of cross are in the national colors of Mexico, — *i. e.* red, white and green; all in enamel and gilt.

The second badge of the Eagle is a silver-gilt eagle standing on nopal of green enamel, the whole suspended from a silver-gilt crown, containing jewels represented in enamel, and ring,—the whole, size 45 x 25, weight about 2½ oz. The ribbons of the Order are a green centre three-fifths of width, with red borders, each one-fifth of whole width.

The third badge of the Eagle is a smaller eagle in silver. In other respects the same.

The second badge of the Order of Guadalupe is a silver-gilt enameled Maltese cross resembling the central cross of the plaque, but smaller, with the same central figure and legend.

The third is the same, but smaller.

The fourth is very small, about size 16 in length, in solid gold. In other respects the same.

The badge of the Order of San Carlos consists of a Roman cross with silver body enameled white, with a smaller concentric green cross with the word HUMILIDAD in gold letters in the horizontal bar of the latter.

SKILTON.

NOTE.—An article referring to Maximilian's Mint appeared in the *Journal*, I, p. 89, where it is mentioned as a current report that only ninety of the gold twenty-dollar pieces were struck. If this is true, the rarity is readily accounted for. A description of the ten-cent piece and some other references to Maximilian's money appear in II, p. 10.—Eps.

#### MEMBER'S MEDAL.

##### AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

By the kindness of Mr. I. F. Wood, Librarian of the New York Society, we are enabled to present our readers with the accompanying plate of the Membership Medal. It is of silver, and the engraving opposite gives a very good representation of the piece. The obverse, bearing the oak leaves and the motto PARVA NE PEREANT, [Let not the little things perish,] is nearly the same as the seal of the Society, and will be recognized by our old subscribers as the same device which so long appeared on the covers of the earlier volumes of the *Journal*. The reverse shows blanks to be filled with engraved lines, giving name and date of election to membership in the Society.



## ANOTHER NUMISMATIC COINCIDENCE.

*Editors American Journal of Numismatics:*

I HAVE read the coincidences of the Maximilian Dollar, as narrated by Dr. Nagle, in your April number. I think we have coincidences equally remarkable, and equally valuable to the superstitious, in the history of the medals of a far greater man than the ill-fated yet distinguished Emperor of Mexico. I have in my collection one of Paquet's "North Western Sanitary Fair" Medals of the late President Lincoln. When I obtained this medal, *I was told* that when fifty-five of the medals had been struck, the die cracked on the fifty-sixth medal. And as Mr. Lincoln was just fifty-six years of age when he died, the cracking of the die on this particular medal was *very* remarkable. I cannot certify to the legend as to the number of medals issued before the die was cracked; but I can certify that it is true enough for all practical purposes growing out of such coincidences. However, as a matter of *fact*, there is a still more wonderful coincidence to be related.

When Mr. Lincoln was assassinated, he was sitting in his box at the theatre, looking towards the stage, so that his head was slightly inclined forward and downward. Hence the ball of the assassin struck him in the back of the neck, at the base of the brain, remaining imbedded in the skull; the line of direction which the ball followed being from the *right mastoid process towards the centre of the nasal bone*. The Paquet Medal before me shows the crack in the die very plainly. It runs across the head of the President, and the line of the direction of the crack is *precisely* that which the ball of the assassin took—from the *right mastoid process to the centre of the nasal bone*.

The only difference of note between this coincidence and that of the Maximilian Dollar, is that the crack in the Mexican die occurred *before* the death of the Emperor; while in the Lincoln die the crack occurred *after* the death of the President.

*Queries:*—Was the first prophetic of the Emperor's tragic doom? I add with profound reverence—Was the death by assassination of the President prophetic of the cracked die? Q. E. D.

*Nec Deus intersit nisi dignus vindice nodus.*

HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN.

*Brownsville, Pa.*

## A COIN OF EUCRATIDES.

THE following article has been printed in one or two newspapers, without credit. We presume it came from an English source, and consider it worth preserving. The purchase of the piece described below was alluded to in the *Journal*, Vol. VIII, p. 56, where in a quotation from the *London Athenæum*, it is said the coin was two and a half inches in diameter, and weighed eleven guineas. The price mentioned as paid by the Bibliotheque Imperiale, now Nationale, was 12,000 francs, or about \$2,400. The coin is there said to have been brought to Europe in 1837, and its value and weight about half of what is given by the romancer whose story we give below. An earlier article in the *Journal*, (III, p. 23,) says that the *London Athenæum* of March 28, 1868, (a week later than that containing the item quoted above) remarks:—"The first gold Eucratides, writes Mr. Hyde Clarke, came into the possession of M. Svoboda, of Bagdad, and after being offered to the British Museum, was sold to the Imperial Museum at Paris for 30,000 francs, or £1,200. Is this the same as that described by General A. Cunningham? M. Svoboda has now on hand a silver Eucratides of the same size." This value more nearly corresponds with that assigned by the writer of the story. The discovery of this coin of Eucratides, reminds us of that of a very large and possibly unique gold coin of Bernice, which was found near Antioch by a peasant ploughing, purchased by a native Protestant of Kessab, and by him sold to an agent of the French Government at Beirut in the year 1867.

THERE is a delightful zest about it, this finding of a unique coin, a bit of money which remains alone of the thousands which were made ages ago, which no one but the true numismatist can feel. The survival of the coins of the Greek and Roman periods appears, when one thinks about it, quite remarkable. It is the fate of the precious metals to change often in form, for eventually all the gold and silver goes to the melting-pot. Such discoveries, then, as have been

made of old coins are due entirely to accidental hoardings, stowed away in the bowels of the earth, which time only, with the purest chance, brings to light. The military chest of some Consul, the commander of a Greek or Roman army, might have been buried to escape capture, and thus there turns up most unexpectedly, some thousands of years afterward, the gold and silver of a pagan emperor. There may yet be slumbering in the bed of many a placid lake or swift river innumerable old coins which some day may be fished from the depths—coins worth a thousand times more than their weight in gold or silver.

Here is the true story of the rarest of all coins, and how a precious medal came to be the great numismatic triumph of the French collection. One evening in July, 1867, a French gentleman, an expert of the British Museum, was dining in London with General Fox, the son of Lord Holland. In the midst of the dinner-table talk, the numismatic enthusiast was addressed as follows by a gentleman present: "I am sorry you were not in town to-day, for I should have sent you a queer kind of a fellow—(a glass of wine with you?)—who says he came from Bokhara, and who pretends that he has a rare—(your very good health)—a rare coin." The numismatist was all attention.

"It was a gold coin, so he said, of some ancient king of India, and would weigh as much as twenty sovereigns, and was huge—as big as the palm of my hand."

The numismatist's heart was in his mouth.

"Sorry you seem so excited about it. It is my belief that the whole thing is a forgery. Just think of it! The shabby-looking fellow who was hawking the coin around had the impertinence to ask £5000 for it!"

The numismatist thought over it, and, as an expert, reasoned in this way over the story: "Forger he may be. Still, there may be something in it. Issuers of spurious old coin never have brains enough to invent new forms; they always vamp up representations of certain well-known coins. Anyhow, it may be worth while for me to look it up as a numismatical monstrosity."

"The fellow," continued the informant, "seemed very much down on his luck. He told me that wherever he had been to show or sell his coin, the experts had kicked him out, declaring that his piece of money was a forgery."

A hope sprang up in the coin collector's heart—an inkling that some great find was near at hand. Instinctively he rose from the dinner table, determined to set out at once in search of the coin. General Fox, the host, being himself the most enthusiastic of collectors, understanding what it was to have a fit of numismatic fever, excused his guest's further presence at the dinner. Out started the numismatist from Kensington, and posted, as quick as a cab would take him, to Islington, for at Islington he knew an Oriental who kept up communication with those curious waifs from the East, who only turn up in the greatest city of the world. A trail was discovered in Islington itself, and soon the miserable lodgings of the man from Bokhara were found. The landlord of the house said, "The man you wish to see is just going to bed. I know he has been trying to find you. Shall I call him down?"

"Yes, at once," cried the expert.

In a few minutes down came the man who had been kicked out by every coin collector in London. With the help of the Oriental who acted as interpreter, the Bokhara man was told to show his coin. Then the Bokharan individual took off his queerly-cut coat, next his embroidered waistcoat, then his waist-band, next his shirt, until there was nothing on him above the waist but his undershirt, and from under his armpit he drew out, with great deliberation, a dirty, sweat-begrimed leather case, which he laid slowly on a table. Presently the case was opened, and in an instant the eyes of the expert were dazzled with that peculiar soft yellow sheen which only antique gold gives forth. It was, indeed, a prize. One glance alone was sufficient to show that it was a grand medallion, a unique coin, the chiefest, the rarest in the world. It has taken years of study on the part of the numismatic, a transmitted instinct, in fact, through some generations, for this expert to appreciate a rare coin at a single look.

Knowing that in dealing with Orientals an intending purchaser must exhibit no anxiety, the expert did not allow a muscle of his face to move.

It was the Bokhara man who took the gold coin and placed it in the numismatist's hand. If the recipient's hand had trembled in the least with excitement, the wily Oriental would have made a hard bargain. It was a supreme effort, for when the piece was touched only by the numismatist's fingers a thrill something like an electric shock tore up his arm.

Said the Bokhara man, through the interpreter, "That coin cost me dear. It has been sweated in man's blood—his heart blood. Seven of us found that piece of gold. We quarrelled over it. That was natural. It was worth a fight. We fell on one another with knives and daggers. After a while, for it was hot work, five of the men rolled dead in the dust. Only two of us were left. The other man is still at Bokhara. He agreed that I should come to Europe to

sell this bit of gold. Since it was found I have always carried it under my arm. There are, I understand, more skillful thieves in England than in Bokhara. They all say in London, those who have studied old golden money, that this coin is a forgery. I know better. Will you buy it, my lord?" The expert looked at it again and satisfied himself as to its authenticity. It was an antique. More than that, it was a numismatic prodigy. Its weight was nearly five ounces, or twenty staters, and its value in gold about \$110. On one side was the portrait of Eucratides, king of Bactria, who lived 183 B. C. The bust of the monarch was crowned with a helmet, ornamented with the horn and ear of the bull, a peculiar attribute of the kings of Bactria. On the reverse were the Dioscuri, Castor and Pollux, galloping on horseback, with the legend in Greek, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ ("the Great King Eucratides.") There was a defect, something like a line, running across the field of the piece. This defect was the glory of the coin. This showed the number of blows which were required to strike such a big piece. The die with which that coin had been stamped must have been broken after this piece was made. The numismatist was wild with joy, for certainly this piece was unique. It was the first, may be the last, of its kind, and there never would turn up in this world another piece of gold like it.

"Ask him what he wants for it," inquired the expert with concealed indifference. "It is worth something, of course, its weight, say, in gold." The Bokhara man's eyes twinkled—they were black, snaky eyes. "I will take £5000 for it, my lord, and nothing else," said the man coolly as he picked up the coin, slipped it into the bag, and was about putting it under his arm.

Now came the moment of trial. The expert lighted a cigarette and smoked to calm his nerves. Then, blowing the smoke from his lips, he said, "I tell you what I will do. I will give you, right now, my check for £1000 for the piece. If the coin is not mine in twenty minutes I shall offer you £800 for it, and so on until I get to £500. If you don't close with me to-night, to-morrow I will not take it at any price."

"Twenty minutes passed," said the expert, "like an instant. The Bokhara man seemed immersed in deep thought. Then he turned on me suddenly," continued the expert, "pierced me through with his black eyes, and put the much-coveted coin in my hand, while his long bird like fingers were bent like talons to take the check. The coin was mine. I slept," said the expert, "with that coin under my pillow; that is, I tried to sleep, but so excited was I that I never closed my eyes that night."

The numismatist took the earliest conveyance across the English Channel. This medal was not for common collections. It was a piece for the French Museum. The Emperor Louis Napoleon heard of it, as did the minister of instruction. M. Feuardent considered an offer of 30,000 francs for the medal as an imperative command that the coin should remain in France. So stay it did, and though 50,000 francs, just double what it cost, were offered for it. This coin of the Bactrian Eucratides is now the greatly prized ornament of the Cabinet des Medailles. To-day it lies in a glass case all by itself. There is a little handle coming out of the box which permits the public to turn the coin so that both sides of it can be seen.

"This," said the expert to the writer, "is the rarest coin in the world, and the one for which the highest price has been paid. Since it cost the lives of five men, I do not think anything more was paid for it than it was really worth. It ought to have been saved for the delectation of numismatic amateurs in all times to come, even had fifty or one hundred lives been sacrificed."

### THE BENNINGTON MEDAL.

THE following is a description of the Bennington Memorial Medal, issued by the Vermont Numismatic Society, commemorative of the centennial celebration of the battle of Bennington, and struck in silver, bronze and white metal, size 25. Obverse, Military bust of Stark. Inscription, MAJ. GEN'L JOHN STARK, U. S. A., BORN AUG. 28, 1728—DIED MAY 8, 1822. AGED 93 YRS. 8 MOS. 24 DAYS. Reverse, The coats of arms of the States participating in the battle,—Vermont, New Hampshire and Massachusetts,—enclosed in a wreath of laurel, surrounded by the inscription, *To commemorate the Centennial Celebration of the battle of Bennington, at Bennington, Vt., Aug. 16, 1877. Issued by the Vermont Numismatic Society, 1878.* The portrait of Stark was drawn by H. W. Herrick, of Manchester, N.H., and Mr. G. H. Lovett, of New York, prepared the dies. The likeness of Gen. Stark is quite spirited, and we understand has met the approval of members of his family. A limited number only have been struck. We understand that the Medals can be obtained of Dr. C. P. Thayer, of Boston.



## MEDALS OF FRANCIS JOSEPH OF AUSTRIA.

A GREAT many jetons and Medals, and one large Medallion, have been issued in Austria, in honor of the silver wedding of the Emperor Francis Joseph and his Empress, Elizabeth. The *Numismatische Blätter*, a handsomely printed monthly newspaper, issued at Vienna, the first volume of which began in January last, has, in a recent number, a large engraving of the Medallion which was presented to their Imperial Majesties on the 24th of April, with an address from the city of Vienna. The description of the piece is as follows:—

*Obverse*, Jugate busts to right of the Emperor and Empress. The former is in uniform, wearing the broad ribbon of the Order of Maria Theresa, and the jewel of the Golden Fleece; the Empress has a wreath of flowers and gems entwined in her hair, and wears a necklace with a long pendant falling upon her breast. In the field are myrtle branches. Legend, FRANZ JOSEF I. KAIS. V. OESTERR. AP. KOEN. V. UNG. U. ELISABETH KAIS. V. KOEN. [Francis Joseph I. Emperor of Austria, Apostolic \* King of Hungary, and Elizabeth, Empress and Queen.] Surrounding the Medal, at the edge, is a wreath of laurel, divided into quarters by a small ornament. The busts rest on this, and the legend is separated from the field by a line of "pearls," extending around from the shoulder of the Emperor to the bust of the Empress.

*Reverse*, On observer's left is a platform, over and behind which hangs a curtain, and upon which the Empress is seated on a throne; over her left shoulder falls the ermine mantle, leaving her right shoulder bare; in her right hand is a fan. On her left stands the Emperor, in imperial robes, wearing the collar and jewel of the Golden Fleece, and various orders and crosses: his left hand is extended to take a roll from a cushion,—the congratulatory address presented by citizens of Vienna,—which a tall, draped female figure, typifying that city, and wearing a turreted or mural crown, and a Greek cross upon her breast, approaches to present him; by her side is a youthful page, supporting a shield emblazoned with the municipal arms,—an imperial crown over the double-headed eagle of Austria,—and on its breast a small escutcheon with a Greek cross. In the background is a balustrade. In exergue a small tablet with XXIV APRIL | MDCCCLXXIX in two lines, below which \* On the left of the tablet are roses, leaves and buds, and on the right, myrtle. Legend, \* DIE K. K. HAUPT. U. RESIDENZSTADT WIEN ZUR FEIER DES XXV. IAHRESTAGES DER VERMÄHLUNG \* [Vienna, the Imperial, Royal, (Kaiserlich und Königlich) Capital city and residence, on the festival of the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage.] The Medal is six "zoll" in diameter, or about six inches, and was cast by J. Hohmann after a design suggested by Prof. Stephen Schwarz, and modelled, the obverse by the Medallist Herr Anton Scharff, whose name appears on the arm of the bust, and the reverse by Prof. Tautenhayn of the Royal Mint, whose name is just above the exergue. Only a single one was cast.

A smaller Medal of the same design, measuring 50 millimeters, or almost exactly size 32, by American scale, was also struck, in commemoration of the presentation of the larger Medal and the address of congratulation. A still smaller piece of silver, 36 millimeters in diameter, or size 23 nearly, American scale, was also struck in honor of the happy occasion. This had on the obverse the two portrait busts, as on the Medal, the head of the Emperor surrounded with a crown of laurel, as on the gulden pieces. Legend, FRANC. IOS. I. D. G. AVSTR. IMP. ET. HVNG. REX. AP. \* ELISABETHA. IMP. ET. REG. The edge is surrounded with pearls or small dots. Rev. A female figure seated, typifying the "royal fortune;" a horn of plenty in her left hand, and her right directing the helm of state, clothed in antique drapery, with a diadem on her head. Legend, QVINTVM. MATRIMONII. LVSTRVM. CELEBRANT. XXIV. APRILIS MDCCCLXXIX. [They celebrate the fifth lustrum (twenty-fifth anniversary) of their wedding, April 24, 1879.] This piece was designed by Prof. Tautenhayn, and the dies from the graver of the Director of the Mint, Herr J. Leisek. It has the value of two gulden (Austrian) and will circulate as money.

W. T. R. M.

\* The title of Apostolic King was conferred on St. Stephen, the founder of the royal line of Hungary, by Pope Sylvester II. in the year 1000. It is the customary

title borne by his successors, as the epithet of Most Christian was assumed by the Kings of France, and Defender of the Faith by English monarchs.

## TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

## BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

*March 7.* A monthly meeting was held this day, Mr. Davenport, Vice-President, in the chair. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. It was voted that the Secretary be authorized to subscribe for one or more foreign numismatic journals for 1879, the total expense for the year not to exceed twenty dollars. Mr. Marvin exhibited a Masonic medal of Brunswick. Mr. Woodward showed several curious pieces, among which were the unique gold "Good Samaritan" shilling, with Massachusetts on both sides, a typographical medal of Haerlem, a large Chinese coin for 1,000 cash, &c. The Society adjourned at 5.10 P. M.

*April 4.* A monthly meeting was held this day, and the President was in his seat for the first time since his accident. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted; he also announced a donation from Mr. Isaac F. Wood of New York, of a descriptive catalogue of the Feuarent collection of antiques. Dr. Charles P. Thayer of Boston was elected a Resident Member, and Mrs. Lea Ahlborn of the Royal Mint, Stockholm, Sweden, was elected an Honorary Member. It was voted to authorize the Treasurer to withdraw all or part of the money of the Society now in the Boston Five Cent Savings Bank, and to deposit the same in the Provident Institution for Savings. The President showed the bronze medal of the late J. J. Mickley, engraved by Mrs. Lea Ahlborn, and the Secretary showed the same medal and that of Eli K. Price, President of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia. The Society adjourned at 5 P. M.

WM. S. APPLETON, *Secretary*.

## AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

THE following is an abstract of the proceedings of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society of New York, at their Annual Meeting in March. The Society are about to publish a pamphlet giving a full account of the occasion, with the papers read.

The Society met at their rooms in Mott Memorial Hall, Tuesday evening, March 18, Pres. Anthon in the chair. Mr. A. Loudon Snowden was elected an Honorary Member, and Messrs. Henry Phillips, Jr., and J. W. Haseltine, of Philadelphia, Corresponding Members. The roll now consists of thirty-six Life and Resident, sixty Corresponding, and fourteen Honorary Members. Resolutions were adopted on death of Dr. H. J. Linderman, late an Honorary Member. The Treasurer's Report showed a favorable condition of the Society's finances, and the other Annual Reports showed upwards of 2,000 volumes, pamphlets, catalogues, &c., in the care of the Librarian; 1,638 Medals, 1,003 Coins, and many dies, impressions of seals and antiquarian curiosities, in the Society's cabinet.

Pres. Anthon then delivered his Annual Address, containing many suggestions for the welfare and increase of the Society's usefulness, and concluded by presenting it with an elegant silver vase. The thanks of the members were voted for the Address and the beautiful gift. Letters and gifts were received from various gentlemen,—including the Mickley Medal, by Mrs. Ahlborn, from Mr. Du Bois. Several papers were also presented and read, as follows:—"Notes on some Frank Sepultures of the sixth, seventh and eighth centuries, of the Christian era," written by Mr. Henri De Morgan, and read by Mr. Frederick Vors; and one on "The Masculo-Feminine Demiurgos of the Egyptians," by Mr. Gaston L. Feuarent. The thanks of the Society were voted for these valuable and interesting papers, and the Secretary was directed to print them at length in the Proceedings. The officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:—*President*, CHARLES E. ANTHON, LL.D. *Vice Presidents*, ALEXANDER BALMANNO, DANIEL PARISH, JR., and FREDERICK J. DE PEYSTER. *Secretary*, WILLIAM POILLON. *Treasurer*, BENJAMIN BETTS. *Librarian*, ISAAC F. WOOD. *Curator*, RICHARD H. LAWRENCE, Mr. Groh declining a re-election. Exhibitions of various coins and medals followed, among them a

copy of the rare Italian Medal of Frederick Barbarossa — "Ecco la Fico," exhibited by Mr. Wood, with an interesting account of the piece. He also exhibited two bronze impressions of the large Memorial Medal of Daniel Webster, by the late C. C. Wright, calling attention to the reverses as being somewhat different, a fact which few collectors seem to be aware of; there were two dies, distinguished in fluting of column, in surmounting globe, in character and position of buildings and lettering; and a copy of Miner's "Wyoming," with plates illustrating a rare Medal of George the First, Rev. Indian with bow shooting at a stag from behind a tree; dug up near the scene of the massacre, and supposed to have been buried with an Indian chief; a similar one appears, according to Mr. Phillips's notes, in the Philadelphia Society's Exhibition at Memorial Hall. He also exhibited a number of fine cents of various types from 1793 to 1804, in behalf of Mr. Henry G. Sampson. Adjourned. WM. POILLON, *Secretary*.

LORD SELBORNE read a paper, at a recent meeting of the London Numismatical Society, on a large find of Roman coins in Blackmoor Park, in the parish of Selborne, in 1873. This remarkable hoard consisted of 29,802 coins, contained in two vases, rather more than a foot in height. Lord Selborne gave reasons for supposing that these coins were buried by Allectus, or one of his officers, in A. D. 297, at the time when his troops were surprised and routed by the army of Constantius Chlorus. Nearly all the coins belonged to the period between A. D. 238 and 274.

### COINS AND MEDALS FOR THE ROMAN MUSEUM.

M. STANZINI, a Roman architect, who died two years ago, bequeathed to the Museum of the Capitol at Rome a rich collection of medals and ancient coins. He was well versed in numismatics, and had collected over nine thousand valuable pieces. The Municipal Archæological Committee of Rome has just concluded a careful examination of them, and is about to prepare a report which will be communicated to the press. The rarest specimens are of Tartar coins of a far-back period, and of some very ancient Persian paper money. Some of the first named are in the form of cubes, others represent animals. The most rare and curious piece is a Russian leather coin of the time of Catharine II.; and at that epoch copper must have been very scarce indeed in the empire to compel a resort to such a material.

### NUMISMATIC DISCOVERIES IN SWITZERLAND.

A GENEVA correspondent writes, under date of March 22:—"The last few days have been rich in interesting archæological finds in various parts of the country. At Seew, in Canton Zurich, a farmer, in the course of stubbing up some old stone fences, found a collection of Roman coins of the third century, bearing the effigies of the Emperors Hadrian and Severus, mixed up with which were a lance head, a small bell, and a seal with the impress of XXI. Roman Legion. Hard by were found a seal of the LXXI.S. Legion, beautiful specimens of pottery, and a Roman mile-stone. As the men in ploughing are constantly coming on the remains of ancient walls and buildings, it is believed that systematic explorations in this neighborhood would result in discoveries of great interest to the scholar and the antiquary. In a cave at Einsiedeln have been found a quantity of gold and silver coins of the date of the Thirty Years' War, and in Lagenthal a wood-cutter has found, under the root of a tree, torn up in the great storm of last month, thirty-one silver coins and medals of the seventeenth century. Among them are specimens of the coins then current in Berne, Fribourg and Soleure; some are Imperial, others Episcopal, and one bears the effigy of Pius IV. A few days ago, at Corsier, in this canton, some men working in a gravel pit unearthed



an ancient sepulchre, in which was found a skeleton of, as is supposed, a Gallo-Roman warrior, with his sword by his side. The skeleton was, unfortunately, partially destroyed before news of the discovery came to the knowledge of the local antiquaries. In the course of some repairs which are being executed at the Chapel of the Maccabees here, the old doorway communicating with the Cathedral of St. Peter's has been accidentally discovered. The passage, in the form of a pointed arch, is ornamented with elegant columns, which are surmounted by remarkably shaped capitals adorned with paintings."

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

### AN OLD-TIME THEATRE TICKET.

If any of your readers who can go back in their memory to the year 1817 and the places of amusement at that time, can inform me concerning the following token, I should be obliged :

The token is of copper, a very little larger than the present dime, and has a beaded edge but plain rim. On either side is a beaded oval bearing in the one the word "Admit," and in the other the date "1817."

Metal tickets of admission were not uncommon in former times. I have one of the old "Parthenon" and the "Park," etc. This nameless little piece can of course only be of interest from definite association, and if proved to belong to any old New York theatre or other resort, it will add one more to the list of historic mementoes in the numismatic line relating to New York, which the writer is collecting for deposition with one of our public institutions. The series of medals and tokens concerning New York State history begins with the Dutch settlement, and runs down through those relating to the Duke of York, to the State coinage in colonial days and to the present time.

LIGNUM.

### TWO SORTS OF COINS.

THE following is found in the Epistle of Ignatius to the Magnesians, chap. ii. 2 :—"For there are two sorts of coins, the one of God, the other of the world, and each of these has its proper inscription engraven upon it." What is the explanation?

w. c., Portland.

### MEDAL OF THE COLUMBIAN ORDER.

THE medal of the "Columbian Order," (*Journal*, Vol. XIII. p. 102,) doubtless refers to the "Tammany Society of the Columbian Order," familiarly known in New York politics as "Tammany Hall." It was instituted May 12, 1789.

ISAAC F. WOOD.

### SEAMANS' BELLEVILLE TOKEN.

THE Belleville token of T. D. Seamen has lately appeared in some sale catalogues as a Canada piece; this hallucination was effectively disposed of in the *Journal* for August, 1867, by Mr. Groh, and we hope that the erroneous reference will not again be revived.

CULEX.

### AN OLD SWEDISH PIECE.

EDWD. SHIPPEN, who wrote in 1663, says that he saw in that year at Heidelberg, in the Prince's Library, "a Swedish dollar, being a large square piece of brass stamp'd at the four corners, and in the middle a gold medal for the young Prince, whose name (Carolus,) and picture is on it, and on one side is written *Juvat usque morari*."

G. H. P.

A MEDAL OF 1760. — There was lately on exhibition at Mr. Charles Gennet's, 917 Main St. (Richmond, Va.,) an oval-shaped engraved medal, in size one and nine-sixteenths by one and fourteen-sixteenths of an inch, and one-eighth of an inch in thickness, with loop, made of gold of sterling fineness; the color unlike the ordinary copper-tinged ornaments of the period, is identical with that presented by the alloys of the present day. *Obverse*, A brigantine in full sail, bearing seven guns. *Reverse*, The following inscription, THIS MEDALL | GIVEN BY THE UNDER-WRITERS | TO THE BEARER CAPT. JAMES | WEIR OF THE MARS FOR HIS | BRAVE DEFENCE AGAINST | TWO FRENCH PRIVATEERS | APRIL & JULY | 1760. The engraving is of excellent workmanship. The circumstances prompting the award of the medal, if known, would doubtless be interesting.

R. A. B.

THE nickel cent in our coinage owes its origin to a desire of Mr. Bryant's, [William Cullen,] after his first visit to Germany, to replace the old fashioned copper cent with something more nearly resembling the Kreutzer.—*Memoir, Evening Post*.

MR. HARZFELD lately read a very interesting and valuable paper on Falsifications of Ancient Coins, before the Philadelphia Society, which has been issued in a pamphlet form, in which he alludes to the widow's mite, so called, — or *lepton*, — in the Mint Cabinet. That coin is doubtless common enough, but the circumstance which gives interest to that particular piece in the Philadelphia collection is the fact, mentioned by Mr. Du Bois in the *Journal* for August, 1867, (p. 51,) that it was picked up on Mount Zion in Jerusalem. It was given to the Cabinet by Dr. Barclay, a well known archaeologist, who resided some years in Palestine.

x. z.

### COIN SALES.

WE called attention in the last number of the *Journal* to more coin sales which had then recently taken place, than we had ever before had occasion to chronicle in a single issue. Whatever may be said of general business, the coin dealers continue in a state of great activity, if we may judge at all from their catalogues, and the multitude of sales they have been conducting and are announcing.

#### COOK'S SALES.

March 18, Mr. Charles F. Libbie sold a small collection, at his rooms 13 Beacon Street, Boston, catalogued by Henry Cook, — 317 lots, 8 pp., but containing nothing of special interest. A second sale at the same place, took place May 20; the catalogue by Mr. Cook, 18 pages, contained 673 lots, mostly American coins, with a few Colonials. The prices received were very low; we mention only a half dollar of 1801, v. f., sold for \$12.95, and the New York Colonial, Non vi virtute vici, for \$21.

#### BARRATT COLLECTION.

March 27, Messrs. Bangs & Co. sold in New York a portion of the collection of the late Mr. J. E. Barratt. The catalogue, thirty-six pages, we commented upon in the last number; it was prepared by Dr. C. E. Fraser, Jr., of Rome, N.Y., whose knowledge of the value of ancient coins seems to have been somewhat limited, if we may judge from his preface. He asked "particular attention to the medallions and first bronze of Maximinus, Nero, 'Elogabalus,' Domitian, &c." The first sold for 25 cents, the second for \$1.00, the third for 80 cents, and the fourth for \$1.05. A flying-eagle dollar, Gobrecht on base, "v. f., has been a proof," sold for \$8.25; a cent of '93, wreath, \$10.00; one of '99, "good as one in the Randall sale that sold for \$25," brought \$14.50; another, "supposed to be Haseltine's new variety, fine," but which connoisseurs pronounced a counterfeit, brought \$10; another, said also to be a counterfeit, of 1804, sold for \$6.30; a Confederate cent, copper, proof, Lovett's dies, sold for \$8.00. Beside these named there were scarcely a dozen pieces in the sale which brought \$5.00. The 708 lots sold for something under \$650.00.

#### WOODWARD'S TWENTY-FIRST SALE.

Which was announced in the April number, took place in New York, at the rooms of Messrs. Bangs & Co., March 31, and April 1 and 2. The catalogue, 104 pp., of 2,359 lots, was prepared by Dr. Woodward, and was interesting as containing perhaps the first tolerably complete list of coin dealers in the United States yet published. Beside a large number of catalogues mostly priced, Indian relics, postal currency, and American and foreign coins, there were many Presidential and political medals, store cards, sutlers' checks; one or two valuable pieces disappeared mysteriously, which has been the case rather too frequently lately for comfort. A rare Lafayette, tin, size 30, — "Hero of two hemispheres, &c." sold for \$2.75; one of Fulton, \$4.13; Good Samaritan shilling, struck over an English guinea, v. f. and unique, \$15.00; one of the Louis XV. tokens, "Non vilis aureo," copper, \$8.00. A Washington, rev. Apollo Gardens, copper, proof, v. r. \$6.25. The Gloucester token, 1714, formerly in the Clay collection, sold for \$16.50. A rare Franklin, obv. bust, rev. globe, &c., from Holland collection, silver, pr., size 24, \$9.05.

#### THE MOORE COLLECTION.

May 1 and 2, Messrs. Bangs & Co. sold in New York the valuable collection of Michael Moore, Esq., of Trenton Falls, N.Y. The catalogue, by Mr. Cogan, 74 pp., contained 1,120 lots. Beside the usual variety found in a general collection, there were some valuable numismatic books, which brought good prices. Snelling, (English and Scottish Coins, &c.) London, 1762-9, in one volume, a scarce book, sold for \$10.00; Ruding's Annals, 155 plates, \$5.50; Hawkins' Silver Coins of England, 47 plates, \$6.00; and Dickeson's Manual, \$8.25. Among the coins and medals, we note the following: — *Denarii*. — Pompey, \$4.25; Claudius Cæsar, v. f., and r., \$4.75; Gordianus Africanus, billon, v. r., \$10.50. *Washingtons*. — Declaration of Independence, copper, s. 58, \$21.00; small eagle cent, 1791, \$5.50; Eccleston, copper, \$4.75. *Cents*. — '93, wreath, \$7.50; chain, \$9.50; '95, thick planchet, \$18.00. *Half-Cent* of '93, \$4.50. *Pattern Pieces*. — 1838, proof, \$35.50; 1839, do. \$34.00; nickel cent, 1856, \$3.62. *Colonials*. — 1786, Nova Caes. v. f., \$6.50; 1787 Immunis Columb. v. g., \$5.10. *Medals*. — James I., to commemorate translation of the Bible, silver, v. f. and r., s. 26, \$21.00; Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1644, \$12.00; Cromwell, 1650, 'The word at Dunbar,' v. f. and r., s. 21, \$10.00; James III., Pretender, s. 31, \$13.00; Clementina, wife of Pretender, 1719, s. 31, \$11.00; Frederick III. of Denmark, 1730, v. f., s. 31, \$14.00; Pitt, by Wyon, 1813, extremely f., s. 32, \$9.00; Godfrey, a very interesting medal of about 1680, s. 24, \$9.50; Irving, pr. s. 43, \$6.00; two of Katharine II. of Russia, 1763 and 1770, s. 40 and 41, \$10.00 and \$11.00; N. Y. Society's Lincoln, cop., s. 52, \$5.00; Henry Clay, cop., s. 56, \$16.63; Napoleon and Eugenie, on their reception in London, 1855, cop. s. 48, \$6.00. *Ancient Coins*. — Stater of Alexander, \$14.00; Aureus of Nero and Agrippina, \$21.00; another of Trajan, \$11.50; do. Lucilla, \$20.00; do. Ptolemy Soter, v. f. and ex. r. \$38.00; do. Ptolemy III., \$57.50; do. Ptolemy VIII., \$66.50; do. Arsinoe,

\$56.00; Tetradrachm of Agathocles, \$7.00; do. Alexander, \$5.00; do. Amyntas, \$8.00; do. Antigonus, \$9.00; do. Antiochus I., \$6.75; several others of the same family, from \$5.00 to \$6.75; Tetradrachms of Catana, Sicily, \$8.00 and \$7.00; one of Philistis, Syracuse, \$14.00; do. Philetærus, \$11.00; do. Ptolemy I., \$7.50; do. Ptolemy II., \$9.00; do. Tyre, head of Baal, \$6.00; a shekel in silver, "Yaddons, High Priest of Judea," guaranteed original, \$47.50; Roman G. B. of Didius Julianus, \$14.00; one of Trajan, \$18.50. The ancient coins all brought good prices. *U. S. Dollars.*—1794, \$38.00; 1795, flowing hair, \$29.00; 1851, proof, \$44.00; 1852, v.f. \$36.00. *Half Dollars.*—1794, \$5.50; 1815, \$6.00; 1836, Gobrecht head, \$6.00. *English silver.*—Crown of Edward VI., \$7.00; do. Philip II., v. r., (Angl. Rex. 1558,) \$6.25; pound piece of Charles I., \$32.00; double crown do. \$16.00; Commonwealth crown, \$15.00; Mary, Queen of Scots, crown, \$9.50. The sale generally must have been very satisfactory.

## HARZFELD'S FIFTH SALE.

June 5 and 6, the same gentlemen sold for Mr. S. K. Harzfeld a collection of 1,094 lots, catalogued by him in 44 pp. In this sale the ancient coins again brought very good prices, and we must congratulate not only Mr. Harzfeld, to whom much of the increased interest in these coins is due, but also collectors generally, on this fact, as betokening an advance in popular taste. A tetradrachm of Ephesus, \$5.00; one of Antiochus V., \$10.00; one of Sybaris, v. r., \$10.25; denarius of Julius Caesar, rev. Venus Nicephorus, \$4.75; gold solidus of Marcianus, \$7.50. *U. S. Cents.*—'96, varieties, \$5.10 and \$5.75; '99, do. \$8.10 and \$3.10; 1804, fair, \$5.40; another, g. \$10.50; large eagle Washington, 1791, \$5.00. *Half Dollars.*—1815, v. f. \$11.50; 1836, unc. \$7.10; 1852, \$7.00 and \$10.50. *Quarters.*—1796, v. f. \$22.75. *Dimes.*—1797, 16 stars, \$11.00; 1804, g. \$8.50. *Masonics.*—Key's Indian Head, rev. Phila. temple, copper, said to be unique, \$3.20; Springfield temple, v. r., silver, proof, \$3.10; Franklin, Boston temple, \$2.00; Wood's new Washington Keystone, bronze, 75 cents; Cyrene Commandery, silver, v. r., \$2.00. Some foreign coins and silver medals brought very fair prices, and a copy of Crosby's Early Coins, bound, \$10.50.

## THE WILDER COLLECTION.

The very valuable collection of Mr. Lyman Wilder of Hoosick Falls, N. Y., was sold in New York by Messrs. Bangs & Co., May 21-4. The catalogue, 60 closely printed pages, contained 2,063 lots, and was prepared by Mr. J. W. Haseltine, of Philadelphia. For the number of varieties of United States and Colonial coins, and many rare early American pieces, this collection has rarely if ever been excelled by any as yet sold. We shall in the next number give prices of some of the rarer pieces, which we are reluctantly obliged to omit from this.

## OTHER SALES.

April 15, 1879, Messrs. Thomas Birch & Son sold in Philadelphia, for the benefit of a dealer, as was generally understood, though no names appeared, a small collection of American and foreign coins and medals, but containing nothing of remarkable interest. The catalogue, 24 pp., contained 578 lots.

May 26, Messrs. Leavitt & Co., New York, sold a collection of antiquarian curiosities, old pottery, and a few coins and medals. The catalogue, by Mr. T. R. Strobridge, 20 pp., contained 332 lots. The following day they sold another collection; the catalogue, also by Mr. Strobridge, containing only 280 lots, 16 pp., but the prices obtained could scarcely have paid the expenses of the sale.

May 29, Messrs. Bangs & Co. sold a small collection of 575 lots. The catalogue, by Mr. Cogan, containing 30 pp., comprised the usual variety, and also some French patterns which have never before been offered at auction, but which brought only nominal prices. Two Half Dollars of 1861, slightly differing, sold for \$5.20 and \$5.30. We notice nothing else worth quoting.

Woodward, Cogan and Frossard have also held sales, but so near the time of our publication that we can only mention them in the present issue. We shall refer to them in the next number. Mr. Woodward's twenty-third sale, to take place in September, which will include the Pecker and Gerdt's collections, will contain several thousand pieces. Catalogues will be ready near the close of next month.

The collection of early British, Anglo-Saxon and English coins of Gen. William Yorke Moore were lately sold in London. Among the prices, which were unusually high, we note the highest: Cunobeline, on the reverse a cow resting upon her haunches against a tree, £40 10s.; Baldred, a king of Kent, £69; Cœnwolf II., diadem bust to right, reverse, two seated figures holding a globe, a Victory standing at the back, £81; and Charles II., the celebrated petition crown, by Thomas Simon, £86. The total of the sale was £2,087 6s. 6d.

## HENRY R. LINDERMAN.

THE death of DR. HENRY R. LINDERMAN, for several years Director of the Mint, which took place January 27th, 1879, was mentioned in the last number of the *Journal*. He had been ill for some time, and his death was not unexpected. Dr. Linderman was born in Lehman township, Pike County, Penn., in 1826, and was the eldest son of the late Dr. John J. Linderman, who married a sister of the late Senator Richard Brodhead. On the father's side the family is of German descent, and on the mother's, English and Dutch. He adopted the medical profession, and continued in its practice until 1853, when he was appointed Director's clerk at the Philadelphia Mint. He resigned that position in 1865 to engage in private business pursuits. He was appointed Director of the Mint by President Johnson in 1867, and retired from that office in 1869, and shortly



thereafter accepted a commission from Secretary Boutwell to examine the Mints on the Pacific coast. In 1872 he reviewed, in a special report to Secretary Boutwell, the condition of the silver market, and predicted the decline in the value of silver which afterwards took place. In that report he recommended the coinage of the Trade Dollar. When the Coinage Act of 1873 took effect, (April 1, 1873,) he was appointed Director of the Mint, and in that capacity organized the new bureau, under the direction of which the operation of the several Mints and assay offices have since been conducted. His official reports have been highly commended, as also a volume on "Money and Legal Tender," which he published in 1877. Suitable resolutions upon his death were adopted by the Department, and also by the American Archæological and Numismatic Society of New York.

DR. OTTO BLAU, German Consul at Odessa, Russia, and a distinguished Archæologist and Philologist, died Feb. 26, 1879. He was a man of most varied culture. To the Journal of the German Oriental Society alone, he contributed above a hundred articles, and he was a frequent writer for publications of the Vienna Numismatic Society. He was an enthusiastic coin collector, and issued not long ago a catalogue of the Odessa Coin Collection, which was characterized as "a model of conciseness and accuracy." Dr. Blau's favorite studies were Phœnician Inscriptions and Mohammedan Coin lore.

DR. KARL KARMARSCH, a German Scholar and Numismatist, born in Vienna, October 17th, 1803, died in Hanover on the 24th March last. While not so widely known as many others, perhaps, he had yet rendered valuable service to the science in some special directions, by his contributions to Numismatic Journals, and particularly also by an essay on the Technics of Coinage, (*Technik des Münzwesens*.) He received the honorary degree of Doctor from the University of Gottingen. Honorary Citizenship was conferred upon him by Hanover in 1846, and also by his native city of Vienna; and he received many other marks of the distinguished honor in which he was held, from various literary and other societies in his Fatherland.

## BOOK NOTICES.

### DIE BREMISCHEN MÜNZEN.

MUNZEN UND MEDAILLEN DES ERZBISTHUMS UND DER STADT BREMEN MIT GESCHICHTLICHER EINLEITUNG. BEARBEITET VON HERMANN IUNGK. MIT 39 TAFELN. HERAUSGEGEBEN VON DER HISTORISCHEN GESELLSCHAFT DES KUNSTLERVEREINS. BREMEN: VERLAG VON C. ED. MÜLLER, 1875.

THE standard of Numismatic book-making has been very high of late years, and I know no volume which can be taken as an example and model better than this on the coins and medals of Bremen. Fortunately the city did not require a work of volumes, and its numismatic history is contained in one very handsome large octavo of 420 pages. There is a short introductory note of one page by the Society, followed by a hardly longer preface by the author. 182 pages are devoted to the historical records of the coinage of the Archbishop and City, with a list of mint-inspectors, mint-masters and engravers, and various proclamations of the Archbishop and City, and that of the Emperor Charles V. of 1541. In 60 pages are described the coins of the Archbishops from 1000 to 1646, and in 95 those of the City from 1369 to 1871. The different dies are described with the most exact details of punctuation and ornament; 25 pages contain descriptions of medals, followed by a concise chronological list of the coins issued, and 3 pages of quoted works. There are thirty beautiful engraved plates of coins, and nine photographic plates of medals. There is an omission, which should hardly have been made, of the coins of the Duchy of Bremen, which comprised much of the territory of the Archbishopric, though not the City itself, and for which the Dukes, Kings of Sweden, struck money between 1648 and 1719.

W. S. A.

### DICTIONNAIRE NUMISMATIQUE.

DICTIONNAIRE NUMISMATIQUE, &c., &c., &c. — The first few pages of this work were briefly noticed on page 80 of Vol. XII of the *Journal*. Mr. T. O. Weigel has lately sent the first part of the first volume, 335 pages, printed in double columns, and therefore counting 670. It contains the coins of Pompey the Great, Juba I., Julius Caesar, Brutus, Cassius, Sextus Pompey, Lepidus, Mark Antony, Octavia, Cleopatra, Juba II., Polemon I., Pythodorus, Dynamis, Octavius Augustus, &c. The prolonged labor expended on the work can hardly be appreciated in this

country, where there are few collections containing any of the coins described, and still fewer students of them. There are not many plates, but the notes are most elaborate on illustrious contemporaries, on the literature of each series of coins, and on the rivers named on the coins, the last extending to over seventy columns. The work is one of great interest and value, and we most sincerely hope that the author may live to finish it, for it will certainly fill several volumes.

SCOTT & COMPANY, 146 Fulton Street, N.Y., have issued a pamphlet of thirty-six pages, containing fifteen fac-similes of Colonial Paper Money, with the different series, denominations, and prices, to which is added a list of Confederate Notes and the United States Fractional Currency, 1863-1875, with prices of the various issues. Also, a pamphlet of twenty-four pages of plates of American Colonial, English, Roman, and other copper coins. Price fifty cents each.

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### EDITORIAL.

THE story of the Maximilian Dollar, reprinted in the last number of the *Journal*, has aroused some interest in similar prognostications. A correspondent in an article in this number gives an account of a Lincoln Medal, which shows a crack in the die. Within a few days we have seen a story in one of the papers that this die showed, when nearly completed, a crack, running across the head, from the temple, and Mr. Paquet discovered it "one morning, but on informing the proper authorities, was ordered to finish the medal in spite of the blemish. A few hours later (!) Pres. Lincoln was shot, &c., &c." The rest of the tale our readers can supply from their own imaginations. We expect soon to hear a similar story about the Czar, should the Nihilists carry out their threats.

THE plate in this number was prepared by the Heliotype Company, from the original coins themselves, in Mr. Appleton's collection. It shows well the capacity of this process to give exact copies, and the light and shade are well brought out.

THE next number of the *Journal* will contain an article by Mr. Feuardent on Ancient Coins, and their relations to the Fine Arts, which we intended to have printed in this number, but are obliged to defer, from press of other matter.

THE *Academy* has a very just and truthful criticism on the beautiful plates engraved by M. Jules Jacquemart, of Paris, for the elegant work of Mr. Loubat, on the Medallic History of the United States. The exquisite skill displayed, the careful and accurate manner in which the Medals are reproduced, are commented upon with a generous appreciation which it is refreshing to find in these days of acrid and often ill-natured criticism. Critics too often feel themselves bound to censure, as if it were a simple duty; but for these plates the *Academy* has naught but praise, and any one who has compared them with the originals, must admit it is well deserved. It is plain to see also that M. Jacquemart rose to the difficulties of the occasion, when after following the brilliant and spirited work of Dupre and Duvivier, he undertook the irksome task of depicting those of later and American efforts. It is pleasant to learn that his talents have been officially recognized, at home, the united juries of the Beaux arts awarding him the grand Medal of Honor.

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### CURRENCY.

WHO will find the next coin-cidence?

THE penny's mightier than the sword!

"AND little eagles wave their wings in gold." When are we to have the Gold Dollar?

"Copper money is coined exclusively for religious purposes. It enables a man to feel he has contributed to the spread of the Gospel without drawing too largely on his income."

THE coinage of Frederick the Great, with the inscription "Ein Reichs-thaler," (one State dollar,) was read by the conquered Saxons, "Ein Reich stabler," (he stole a state.)

A PENNY's worth of yeast will sometimes do a good deal of *raising*. It raised the d—— in a neighboring city, not long since, when Bliffkins came home and found Mrs. B. had invaded his cabinet and taken his best '93 cent to buy her weekly supply.







CCCLXIX.



CCCCXV. Obv.



CCCLXXXIV.



CCCCXV. Rev.



CCCXCIX.



CCCXCVII.



CCCLXXXV.

# MASONIC MEDALS.